THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, & GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND:—PRINTED (EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

NUMBER 859.] FRIDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1800. [VOLUME XV.

ELECTRICITY.

THE subscriber having for many years, and at a very considerable expense, practised the science of Electricity, and during that period been successful in removing many complaints; he, in compliance with a very general and urgent request, offers his humble services to the public.—No pains or expense have been spared to render his Electrical Machine complete for *Medical* purposes, none other being contemplated at present. It is said, by all who have seen it, to exceed any thing that ever came within their observation, for elegance, magnitude and effect.

To the gentlemen of the Faculty he particularly addresses himself, assuring them that his utmost efforts shall be exerted to follow faithfully their advice, respecting any patient whom they may recommend to his attention; he having made such arrangements in his professional business, as will enable him to dedicate a greater portion of his time than formerly to the above pursuit. He hopes that his assiduity will merit their approbation, and that his charges will not be considered extravagant. He has provided a genteel apartment for the purpose. ARCHIBALD CURRIE.

Richmond, December 15, 1800. 8t.

N. B. Those who favor him with their attendance will please to provide a person to keep the machine in motion. The time of attendance will but seldom depend upon the state of the weather, as the apparatus will always be kept in the best order. A. C

My HOUSE,

At the Hay-Market, now occupied by Mr Samuel Greenhow,

I still offer for Sale,

WHICH, if not sold before the first day of January next, I will rent for one year, with garden ground, stable, &c.—

My Livery Stables

are well supplied with forage, litter, and good attendance—The charge per week, if fed with 8 quarts of grain per day and fodder or hay constantly in the racks, is 3 dollars—If 12 quarts of grain is directed, the charge will be 4 dollars. Horses are bought and sold on commission as usual.

J. PRYOR.

Richmond, Hay-Market.
Dec. 18, 1800.

☞ I have a fine toned double key'd Kirkman HARPSICHORD, in good order, for sale.

J. P.

A STEADY, INDUSTRIOUS

SINGLE MAN,

From 25 to 30 Years of age,

WHO can come well recommended for honesty, sobriety, and strict attention to business, may hear of an advantageous birth, in a pleasant country situation, by addressing a line to the subscriber—"Post-Master, Richmond Court House, Virginia." The business of the person employed, will be, to keep a regular set of books, (by double entry) in which there is not much writing, but great particularity will be required in this as well as the other writing business—such as drawing off accounts, copying letters, &c. He will also have some domestic concerns, and the business of a few tradesmen to attend to—in all of which a systematic line will be laid doown for his government, and occasional instructions, and aid given him in the discharge of his respective duties, by a man already acquainted with the whole. To a person properly qualified, and fully adequate to the business as above (none else need apply) liberal wages and comfortable accommodations will be allowed, with this additional advantage, that if approved of, and he be continued in his station, it may continue for life—and perhaps his wages may be enhanced according to his merit.

WILLIAM HOLBURNE.

Richmond Court-house, Virginia,
November 20, 1800.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of *William Waller*, late of York county, deceased, are requested to present them to the subscriber (who in behalf of the administratrix of that estate) will finally settle and close the administration account by the 1st day of February next.

t 1st Feb GEO. NICOLSON.

Richmond, Dec. 1, 1800.

Macmurdo & Fisher,

Have for SALE, on very moderate terms,
Kendal Cottons by the bale;
Irish Linens by the box;
Ditto, by the piece, of superior quality;
Earthen Ware by the crate or hhd.
Brown Sugar by the barrel;
And a small Consignment of

German Linens

AND GLASS WARE.

Richmond, 24, Sept. 1800.

A MEETING of the members of the Richmond Library Society, is requested at Mr. Fleshier's tavern, on Saturday the 3d of January next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

By order of the Directors,
THOMAS NICOLSON, *Librarian.*
Dec. 25, 1800.

ST. JOHN's

ANNIVERSARY BALL will be held at the Mason's Hall, on the evening of the 27th inst. Tickets of admission may be had on application to either of the Managers.

Isaac H. Judah,
Solomon Jacobs,
Lawrence H. Wills,
Samuel M'Craw. } Managers.

Richmond, Dec. 19, 1800.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for SALE at Mr. Thomas Nicolson's, at the Office of the Virginia Gazette, and at the Post Office,

Hening's Justice.

☞ The Subscribers to the above publication are respectfully informed that the Book has been ready for delivery since the 1st of May last.

November 17th, 1800.

☞ Subscribers to the first impression of the above work, who have not been furnished with thier books, may now receive a copy of the new edition, by applying at the Post-Office, in Richmond, and will be allowed a credit for the dollar generally paid at the time of subscribing.—

WM. W. HENING.

Allowance made to booksellers and others.

Pursuant to a Decree of the Federal Court for the Middle Circuit, in the Virginia district, will be SOLD to the highest bidder, for READY MONEY, on the premises, in the county of Middlesex, on Wednesday the 28th day of January next, if fair, or the first fair day after;

A TRACT of LAND called Gales', or so much thereof as will be sufficient to pay 763 l. 15s, Virginia currency, with legal interest thereon from the first day of June 1792, till paid, and the costs of suit. This tract contains seven hundred and fifty acres, with buildings thereon new and valuable, having been the residence of the late John T. Corbin, deceased. The COMMISSIONERS.

Middlesex county, Dec. 8th, 1800. } 6 p.

☞ NOTICE.

That by virtue of a Deed of Trust, made to the Subscribers, we shall, on MONDAY, *the 13th day of* JANUARY *next, expose to* SALE, *at* PUBLIC AUCTION, *for ready Money, at the Eagle Tavern, in the City of Richmond,* THAT HIGHLY VALUABLE AND WELL KNOWN TRACT OF LAND, *called*

HALF-SINK,

OR so much thereof as shall be sufficient to pay and satisfy David Ross, Esq. the sum of £ 1140, with interest and the costs and charges attending this sale.

The above Tract of Land contains by general estimation 667 acres, lies in the county of Hanover, on Chickahomony Swamp, about eight or nine miles from this city. Its fertility and other advantages is believed to render it of value inferior to no tract on the Swamp; it therefore deservedly merits the attention of those who have money, and are desirous of investing it in an article so permanent, and valuable withal. The sale will take place between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock.

Samuel M'Craw,
John F. Price,
William Mewburn,
Thomas G. Langley, } Trustees.

December 12, 1800. (tdl)

The Co-Partnership of

WYLLIE & LANGLEY,

WAS by mutual consent dissolved on the 30th day of November last. All those having claims against that concern, are requested to apply to Mr. DAVID WYLLIE for a settlement; and those indebted to the concern, are desired to pay their respective balances to him, he being fully authorised to receive the same and grant discharges.

Samuel Wyllie.
Thomas G. Langley.

Richmond, Dec. 13, 1800.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF

ROBERT COCKBURN & Co.

WAS dissolved on the 1st Sept. last.—All those having claims against that firm, are requested to apply to Mr. David Wylie for a settlement and those indebted to the concern, are desired to pay the same to him, as he is authorized to grant discharges for the same.

Robert Cockburn.
Wyllie & Langley.

Richmond, Dec. 15, 1800.

THE FOLLOWING

Valuable Property,

FOR SALE.

THAT beautiful and well known estate in the county of Montgomery, commonly called FORT LEWIS, containing about 2800 acres, a great proportion of it first and second low ground on Roanoke river: there is about 50 acres of Meadow in full perfection, and the plantation in good order and in a state of high cultivation. The purchaser may be accommodated with a large stock of fine cattle, a sufficient number of horses, the crop of corn and hay, and also with many of the Slaves. Mr. Mitchell will shew the land, who lives upon it.

A Valuable Tract of Land in the county of Fluvanna, called the SEVEN ISLANDS, or rather part of the lands so called; 'tis bounded on James river and Hardware run, on the latter there is a most valuable Mill seat; it contains about 800 acres of very valuable land, including some fine Islands.

In the same county, and in the Town of Columbia, THE TOBACCO WARE-HOUSES and all their appurtenances of the Rivanna Inspection; the ground is valuable, the Ware-houses large and well built, there may with great ease be 2000 hogsheads of Tobacco stored at one time; also FIVE other IMPROVED LOTS in the said town, all good situations for public business—Two of the lots whereon are a good Store and Lumber house, now occupied by Mr. Nathaniel W. Price—One lot by Mrs. Eliz. Price, with a good dwelling house, out houses, and garden—Another Lot occupied by John Dunn, with a good house and garden—On the 5th lot there is a very convenient house for a family, not at present tenanted, as it has lately received a complete repair.

A Valuable Tract of Land, in the county of Goochland, on the branches of the Byrd Creek, containing about 1300 acres—'Tis now in possession of Solomon Williams; there is a good dwelling-house upon it; the land is of excellent quality, especially for wheat and Tobacco.

Also, a very valuable tract of LAND, in the same county upon Beaverdam creek, containing about 1500 acres, including the TAVERN and its appurtenances at Goochland courthouse. There is sufficient cleared land for a plantation suitable for the Tavern, and a very fine & extensive plantation distinct from the other. All the lands in this county and Fluvanna will be shewn by Capt. George Hollman, near Columbia.

In the county of Henrico, and within 12 miles of Richmond, the Norwich MILLS and LANDS, on Four-Mile-Creek, formerly advertised and particularly described—The Mills are now in complete order, having been newly rebuilt as to all the machinery with all the late improvements in the manufactory of Flour. The mill house and machinery, will, on inspection, be found unexceptionable. There are three pair of approved Burr Stones; one pair of excellent Stones for Indian Corn; a brick Bake house containing two large ovens, and all other houses necessary for the proprietor, and the different classes of people employed as millers, bakers and coopers; the whole land contains about 540 acres, and will be sold together or divided to suit the purchasers, independent of the houses at the mills. There is on the plantation a good dwelling house and out houses; a fine new barn; two excellent orchards. The land is of good quality, about one half of it in woods and well timbered: the mills and land will be shewn by Mr. John P. Gordon or in his absence, by the miller, Mr. Kelly.

The terms of sale, for the Norwich Mills and Lands, are, one sixth part in ready money, and the balance in five yearly payments—for all the other property one fourth ready money, the balance in three equal payments, of 12 months for one third, 18 months for another third, and two years from the sale, for the balance.

Proposals will be received for any of the property by private sale, and if any part be so disposed of, it will be notified in this gazette, but if not sold at private sale, will certainly be sold, at public auction, on the terms aforesaid, to wit: the lands of Fort Lewis, Beaverdam, and the Norwich Lands and Mills, at the Eagle Tavern, in the city of Richmond, on Monday the 1st day of December next, and all the other Lands and Lots, at Columbia, at Strother's Tavern, on Tuesday the 1st day of January next. Satisfactory security will be required for insuring punctual payment, this being done, an undoubted title will be made.

DAVID ROSS.

Richmond, Oct. 11, 1800. tf

For Sale, at this Office,

THE

VIRGINIA ALMANAC,

For the Year 1801.

TO BE SOLD,

For Ready Money,

By Virtue of a Deed of Trust from DAVID ROSS, Esq. *all that well known and valuable Estate, in the county of Montgomery, called*

FORT-LEWIS,

Containing about 2,800 acres:

ALSO,

A Highly Valuable Plantation and Estate,

AT GOOCHLAND COURT-HOUSE,

Including the Court-House, Tavern, and Buildings, said to contain about 1500 acres.

The many advantages of these two desirable tracts are so well known as to make a description of them unnecessary.

They will positively be sold, at the Eagle tavern, on Monday the 13th of January, 1801.

WILLIAM HAY,
DUNCAN ROSE,
JOHN WICKHAM. } *Comm'rs.*

Richmond, Dec. 8, 1800. [tdf]

☞ NOTICE.

HAVING qualified as executor, under the will of Col. Thomas Bell, dec'd. late merchant in Charlottesville, (Albemarle county) and having duly authorized Thomas Carr, junr. of said county, my agent and attorney, for the purpose of adjusting the accounts on the books of the deceased; to collect the balances due, and grant discharges—those who have any demands on the estate, will please give in their accounts to him, properly attested, for settlement; and all persons indebted thereto, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber in Richmond, or to the said Thomas Carr, in Charlottesville; the situation of the estate, and the claims of creditors, not admitting of delay.

A VARIETY OF

MERCHANDIZE,

And other articles, belonging to the estate, Will be SOLD, at public auction, in the town of Charlottesville, on Monday the 5th of January next, being Albemarle court day; when attendance and a reasonable credit will be given.

R. GAMBLE, Executor.

Richmond, Dec. 8, 1800. (5t)

POST-OFFICE,

Richmond, November 14, 1800.

Winter Establishment of the Stage Mails.

THE Northern Mail arrives every day in the week, (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock P. M. and closes at 9 P. M.

The Norfolk Mail arrives every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 6 o'clock P. M. and closes at 9 P. M.

The Southern Mail arrives Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 6 o'clock P. M. and closes at 9 P. M.

A Mail for Peterburg is made up every night at 9 P. M.

The Mail for the Post-Offices on the Main Line, between Richmond and Philadelphia, will in future, be closed every night at 9 P. M.

The general Mail Days for the Northward and Southward, are Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

☞ Letters should be left at the Office half an hour before the time of closing the Mails.

WEEKLY MAILS.

The Staunton, Lynchburg, and Tappahannock Mails continue to arrive every Monday at 3 o'clock P. M. and set out every Tuesday morning at sun-rise—Letters for these routes should be left at the office by 8 o'clock on Monday evening.

Post-Offices are now established from Richmond to Amelia courthouse, by Jeneto Bridge, James Town, Prideville, and Colesville: The Mail for this route leaves Richmond every Wendesday morning, and returns every Saturday afternoon.

A. DAVIS, P. M.

REMOVAL.

THE OFFICE of the VIRGINIA GAZETTE, & GENERAL ADVERTISER, is REMOVED, to the West end of the Brick House adjoining the Post-Office.

Gilliat & Kirby

Have for Sale, a few Pipes and Hogsheads of

LONDON PARTICULAR

MADEIRA WINE,

Of the Best Quality.

Richmond, Nov. 24, 1800. 4w

SALES AT AUCTION.

WILL, POSITIVELY, BE EXPOSED TO SALE, *by the Subscribers, at the Eagle Tavern, on Friday the 16th day of January, 1801, at 10 o'clock, A. M. if not previously disposed of, in which case due notice will be given, the following*

VALUABLE

Tracts of Land,

—VIZ:—

2090 acres in Nelson county, state of Kentucky, on the waters of Rolling Fork, a branch of Salt river, with a general warranty from Matthew Walton, who located and surveyed the same. The deed for this tract is dated in 1790, and cost £ 500.

4535 acres, patented in the name of John Banks, with a general warranty of 4s per acre from Mr. Banks—lying in Greenbrier county, on Meadow river, opposite the mouth of Suel, and joining the lands of Samuel Price, William M'Clung, Samuel M'Clung and William Renix. This land was surveyed in 1787, and is rated at 40 cents per acre in the auditor's books.

1280 acres in Montgomery county, on the waters of Piercy river & Paint creek, —surveyed in 1784, for Samuel M'Craw, and patented in the name of George F. Stras.

780 acres in Montgomery county, on Walker's creek, in the Chesnut Forest, containing an Iron pond and Iron Banks, and surveyed in 1784.

580 acres in Montgomery county, surveyed in 1784.

230 acres in Botetourt county, surveyed in 1784.

1225 acres in Botetourt county, being a moiety of 2450 acres, surveyed for Geo. F. Stras and John Le Mayeur, the latter of whom will warrant the title.

775 acres in Botetourt county, being a moiety of 1550 acres, surveyed and warranted as before.

500 acres in Botetourt county, being a moiety of 1000 acres, surveyed and warranted as before.

250 acres in Botetourt county, being a moiety of 500 acres, surveyed and warranted as before.

12245 Acres.

ALSO,

SUNDRY LOTS,

In the Town of Chester, Chesterfield county,

N°. 58, N°. 59, and K. purchased by Robert Boyd from Edward Lovely; and N°. 53, N°. 55, A. & L. purchased by the said Robert Boyd of Charles Turnbull, and both recorded in Chesterfield court.

Terms of sale will be, one fourth cash, one fourth in six months, one fourth in nine months, and the remaining fourth in twelve months, for which bonds with approved security will be required.

PROSSER & MONCURE, V. M.

Richmond, Dec. 5, 1800. cp tdf.

Gilliat & Kirby,

Have Just Received by the late Arrivals from London and Liverpool,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF FALL AND WINTER

GOODS,

Which are now selling off, at their usual low price, for Cash or Country Produce.

September 24, 1800.

NOTICE.

Pursuant to a decree of the Court of James City County, WILL BE SOLD, *to the highest bidder, on the second Tuesday in January next, that tract of*

Land and Plantation,

Commonly called WOOD's FARM, part of the Curle's tract, lying on James River, in the county of Henrico, and is the land and plantation which was conveyed by the late Richard Randolph of Williamsburg, in his life, to David M. Randolph, Esq. This land will be sold, subject to the dower of Maria Corbin, late the widow of said Richard Randolph, on the following terms:—One fourth of the purchase money is to be paid on the day of sale; the other three-fourths in three annual payments, with interest from the day of sale. The sale to be made on the premises, bonds and good securities will be required, for the three last payments, from the purchaser or purchasers, by

The COMMISSIONERS.

Richmond, Dec. 15, 1800. (6t)

COMMITTED to the Jail of Hanover county, the 26th of November last, a negro man as a runaway, by the name of GABRIEL, who says he belongs to David Frater, of North Carolina, in Bath county, Durrum's creek. The owner is requested to come, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be sold agreeably to law. P. THILMAN, Jailor.

December 1st, 1800. (3m)

102

Mr. DAAIS,

You will oblige many of your readers by publishing the following

ADDRESS

To the Federal Republicans of the State of New-Jersey, recommending the choice of Federal Republican Representatives in the Seventh Congress of the United States.

A. B.

Fellow-Citizens,

It is manifest to all, that, from the very *commencement* of the Federal Government, in March 1789, to this moment, a *party* has existed, incessantly opposed to its operations, and indecent in their treatment of the constituted authorities.

This party was at first limited; consisting, chiefly, of those characters, in the larger states, who was dissatisfied with the *balance* given by the constitution to the smaller members of the confederacy by an *equal* representation in the *Senate*.

This they could never forgive; and, failing to prevent its adoption, they wished to justify their unfavorable predictions, by obstructing the measures of government.

And, it is not to be doubted, they will seize on the first opportunity, which presents itself, either to annihilate the Senate, the *anchor* of our union, or mould it to the views of the more powerful states.

Yet the evident benefits, immediately resulting from the New Constitution, under the Federal Administration, soon stopped the clamor, if it did not quite extinguish the spirit, of disaffection.

United Councils; firm government; equal law; just and temperate liberty—those great objects of the revolution, and the promised rewards of so much toil and blood—were, for a time, the result of this great Federal Charter.

This fair prospect, however, was of a short duration. The wars, which broke out in Europe, and which, for ten years past, have ravaged and desolated its finest regions, became the sources of infinite mischief to this rising empire.

The *French Revolutionizers*, distracted, with diplomatic intrigues, our public councils; their *philosophers*, with impious systems of infidelity, poisoned the public morals; and their agents and partizans, profiting by the resentments which yet survived in the breasts of many Americans against Great Britain, infused, every where, a spirit adverse to the public tranquility.

To the *French Faction*, were soon united, another class of *aliens*, equally disposed to force the government to war, and eager to avail themselves of the contingencies which that event, combined with a French connection, might present as favorable to their criminal desires.

These were *Emigrants* from the *English* dominions, who, flying from punishment, or penury, gladly sought an asylum in a land, which held forth impunity to their crimes, and an easy supply to their wants.

With all these, were associated, the discontented—the ambitious—the unprincipled—and the disappointed, of *our* own countrymen; and although the *three* denominations differed in their national origin, and, in some respects, pursued different ends, yet, all united in one common and formidable *opposition* to the *Federal Government*; because it thwarted their grand *revolutionary* projects.

This *Government* was conducted by men of the first talents and the highest political integrity; their objects were *Independence—Peace—Public Faith—Stability—Law—Practical Civil Liberty.*

They proceeded on the maxims of experience; resisted the efforts of *clubs* and *associations*, formed to controul or destroy the lawful authorities:—they rejected the wild theories of *democratic* enthusiasts, and the insidious suggestions of pretended patriots; and, persevering, amidst threats from abroad and factions at home, they steadily pursued a course of dignified neutrality and constitutional energy—"maintaining union—establishing justice—insuring domestic tranquility—providing "for the common defence—promoting "the general welfare, and securing to "themselves and posterity the blessings of "liberty."

The intelligent and the virtuous have, at all times, been on the side of government:—To their union, and their efforts, we owe it, that, amidst the wreck of states and kingdoms, and the extinction of religion and law, WE ARE YET FREE AND HAPPY!

Fellow Citizens, if we look back, and survey the dangers we have passed, and the immense store of blessings, which have been secured under the Federal Government, where can we find cause for complaint, or how express the extent of our gratitude!

AND yet this government, so free in its principles—so gentle in its restraints—so just in its laws—so prudent in its measures—so profuse in its benefits—the source and surety of our political liberty, our civil immunities, and religious freedom—has been the constant subject of reproach and those, who have conducted it, the victims of calumny and prosecution!

Those factions have never ceased to obstruct government, and to embitter society.—Tho' trodden down, they are not destroyed—though foiled in successive attempts to disorganize, and to crush the systems of *Washington* and *Adams*, they rise with new vigor to the charge, proud of their very defeats, and meditating greater mischiefs.

The very *measures* necessary to guard the country against *their* destructive projects of revolution and anarchy became the subjects of accusation, and—are set down as fresh *items* in their catalogue of grievances!

If, by countenancing or provoking foreign nations to outrage upon our rights and commerce, the government has been forced to protect them by military and naval arrangements—then is the cry of standing armies, and expensive navies, resounded in every quarter; and tyranny, and taxations, held up to alarm and disgust the people.

When, by fomenting discontents among the ignorant, they have stirred up resistance to the laws, and rebellions ensue—if government represses the insurrection by force of *arms*, then is it accused of too much vigor in the means used for its protection, and charged with extravagance in the expences attending the public service.

WHEN, by continued torrents of calumny, they would destroy public confidence, and bring into contempt the Representatives of the people—if laws are found necessary to curb sedition and slander, then is the *Liberty of the Press* the theme of their praises, and its infringement the topic of virulent declamation against the government.

IF the government resents foreign insults, then it is charged with provoking war; if it submits to them, then it is upbraided with pusillanimity.

FRENCH depredations, though continued for years, and *sanctioned* by their government, are palliated and can never justify resistance; but a British impressment, or capture, *unauthorised* by the sovereign, and chargeable only to individual violence or ignorance, is at once admitted, and even urged, as a sufficient cause for national war.

If the government will not protect *commerce*, then the *revenue* fails; foreign goods become dear, and home productions cheapen to a drug; the taxes must be laid on the farmer, and industry finds no reward—this is, at once, decried as wretched policy. If to avoid this, the government permits the merchant to arm, and equips a navy to protect the revenue, the capital of the merchant, and the agriculture of the country—then are the people alarmed with tales of naval establishments, and increasing debt!

It is thus these tormentors weave around the *constituted powers*, the web of destruction. If passive, the government sinks into annihilation; if active in repelling the foe, it is branded as the instrument of oppression!

Nor have the shafts of malice fallen only upon the heads of the public functionaries:

Their *constituents*—that great and respectable class of the community, which, composing the majority of the people, have approved the measures of government; these, too, have been stigmatized with epithets the most reproachful, and design the most infamous.

These majorities of the American people, are sometimes depicted as a British faction, contriving to restore the British empire; and sometimes wishing to create a monarch of their own.

Sometimes they are *aristocrats*, because they adhere to the constitutional *departments*; then they are *tories*, because they will not revolutionize their own government.

At one time they are *priest-ridden*, because they respect religion, and believe it essential to public as well as private happiness.

At another, the *lawyers* have too much influence, because they are attached to settled government, and stand forth the able defenders of its cause.

Such is the use which these constant libellers make of *names* and *descriptions* to inflame the violent, or mislead the unwary!

And whilst they multiply epithets, the most opprobrious upon the friends of administration, they assume for themselves titles of the most distinguished merit.—They are the *republicans*, because they distrust and insult the government.—They are *friends* of the people, because they preach up anarchy under the name of equality: they are *reformers*, because they wish to *overturn*: they are *economists*, because they are seeking after places of *profit*: they are *modest*, because they are climbing after *power*.

Their censures are confined within no bounds, nor admit of any exceptions.

Every law is condemned as useless or oppressive; the acts of every department, whether executive or judicial, are misrepresented; every public character is traduced; every friend to government theatened or derided; even the ordinary and necessary attendants of every government are held up as superfluous or oppressive.

Taxes, raised to pay the debts, defray the public charges, and execute the vast political and civil operations of the confederacy, are alledged to be grievances; and the people invited to dispense with them.

Salaries, the stipulated compensations of those who engage in the arduous and thankless duties of public office, receive the opprobrious names of *pensions* and *sinecures*; or are hypocritically pretended to be enormous and unmerited.

Public officers are treated as public nuisances; and the people persuaded, that they are multiplied beyond the necessities of the nation.

Incidents, the most insignificant, and mistakes, the most innocent, are tortured into forms, monstrous and alarming!

The delinquency of a petty officer becomes an offence in the government; and the accidental preference of an unworthy candidate for a subaltern appointment, is charged against it as a premeditated wrong! A casual conversation, half told; a confidential letter, half in jest, are exhibited as proofs of treason, or, confessions of corruption!

This, fellow-citizens, is but a faint portrait of the violence, the injustice, and the arts of the *factions*, uniting their wishes and their means to disorganize the republic; and, upon the ruins of religion, morality and law, to establish the reign of terror and the sword of despotism.

Such have been the circumstances of the government, and such, for twelve years, the discouragement under which it has been conducted!

Still, however, the wise and virtuous have prevailed: the great body of REAL Americans, too enlightened to be deceived, and too independent to be awed, have approved the systems, begun by Washington, continued by Adams, and supported by their Representatives.

Six times have the American people, in their elections, returned majorities, friendly to those principles which characterize the conduct of the *Federalists*.

The SEVENTH CONGRESS is now to be chosen, and the great question again submitted to us—whether to continue our government in the hands of men opposed to untried theories and dangerous innovations, and attached to the *existing order of things*—or whether we will abandon it to the direction of those, whose conduct, whose writings, whose views, are *revolutionary!*—to men who plainly tell us, *"that they mean to change the entire face of things in this country!"*

Arrived at this awful crisis, and compelled to a choice, it becomes us all, fellow-citizens, to think seriously, and to act decisively.

The line seems distinctly drawn.—It is no longer a dispute about this, or the other, particular measure, as has been artfully pretended; but the *opposition* is *generally*—it arraigns every federal character, and every federal measure; and aims at the overthrow of our *national establishments*.

These men do not conceal the extent of their designs.—Every gazette; every handbill; every address, they publish, speaks the language of *disaffection*, and announces the approach of *revolution!*

The *treaty* with Great-Britain; the public debt; the national bank; the navy; the judiciary; the senate; the departments; the Finances; the trade of the country; are all singled out, either as objects of destruction or subjects for radical reform.

A new president—new councils; new representatives; new officers; nay, we are told, that *principles* must be *regenerated*; and that a new *spirit* must animate the American people; that *something*, which they miscall *republicanism*, must take the place of those temperate affections, which have heretofore united us to a just and efficient plan of *constitutional liberty*.

And, fellow-citizens, are you prepared to assent, or submit, to projects so bold; to changes so dangerous, if not ruinous!

It is not enough that we have encountered years and years of revolution, and are now enjoying that very repose and civil security, which were the price of its toils and dangers?

Why is it that having established our independence, and progressed to a state of unexampled felicity, we are to throw away the prize; never, perhaps, to be regained; or, only, after unexampled sufferings!

Why are we reminded of *seventy-six*—and why would the opposers of government revive the spirit and the circumstances of that period!

It was right, and it was necessary, to resist an ENEMY, and to break the yoke of an OPPRESSOR; and it was both natural and useful to discountenance and punish his adherents; but to nourish opposition to the *government* of our own *choice*, and to enkindle resentments against its supporters, by allusions to the revolutionary war, are equally cruel and criminal.

Those men, who avail themselves of such means, to move the violent to desparation, or the weak to resentment, can have no claim to our confidence or respect; they are either depraved or ignorant.

Viewing the characters, and the conduct, of the leading opposers of the Federal government, have we not all reason, fellow-citizens, to be alarmed for our country? and are we not called to repair to the post of duty?

To reflecting men; to those who have watched the progress of popular discontents, and the causes which conspire to overturn republican institutions; to such minds, these unceasing clamours against government, the projected schemes of innovation, under these flattering names of *economy*, and *reform*, convey the certain presages of some direful crisis!

But our safety is yet in our own hands. The great body of the American people are the friends of order, and the supporters of their government:—It is only by indifference; by false security—by unmanly timidity, that we shall lose it.

It is impracticable for us, on this occasion, to discuss the measures of government: The prescribed bounds of our address will not permit it.

Nor do we deem it necessary: They have undergone a full examination; and by our suffrages, at the late *election* you have pronounced yourselves SATISFIED!

In so doing, you have fulfilled the duties you owed to society; and, we trust, given a pledge for your future exertions.

This government, which has hitherto received our support, and repaid us with its protection; what is its history, but one continued course of prudent legislation?—what does it present, but one wide, extended, picture of national prosperity and individual happiness!

What expectations have been disappointed? nay, what wishes have been left unsatisfied?

Did we look for the consolidation and extension of the *confederacy*? and has not our Union been maintained, and the states augmented?

If we expected from it, as a *State*, more rank and protection, is not *New-Jersey* both exalted and secured?

If we trusted to it, as the guardian of our independence, and the defender of our public rights, is not *America*, at this moment, free, powerful, and respected?

If we flattered ourselves with increasing wealth, in what period of the world: in what nation, can a parallel be found?—The merchant; the husbandman; the artizan; the laborer; every class of the community, bear testimony on the side of government.

If we sought from it the blessings of peace; of domestic security; of private property; of unviolated conscience; of personal liberty; have not all these flowed from its administration?

What *reasonable* man, not actuated by ambitious designs, or urged on to unlawful pursuits, can deny to the American Government the tribute of praise and gratitude! What *prudent* man is there, who will not, with his advice and his vote, endeavour to preserve it as *it is*?

But to guard it from its enemies, and to preserve it as *it is*, we must, we ought, fellow-citizens, to confide its management to those who like ourselves, *approve* and *respect it*.

If from indolence, or untimely concession, the public councils are transfered to other hands, there is an end of our security; perhaps an end of the government itself!

It is on our public *elections* that every thing depends.

If we are careful to select men of right principles, and *unite* in supporting them with our suffrages we may fear no danger, but rise up and lie down in security.

And, of all the public agents, those should be selected with the greatest care, who are to represent the people in the *National Legislature*.

Impressed with this consideration, and feeling the importance of union and exertions at this crisis, a great number of citizens from every part of the state, respectable for their integrity and their talents, have recommended to our choice the gentlemen named by them in the prefixed resolutions.

And we were requested to address to our fellow-citizens such reasons, as might tend to concentrate their opinions and efforts in favor of that ticket.

With this view, we have laid before you the preceding remarks: And conceiving it is a duty we owe to ourselves; to our families; to our country, and posterity, to maintain the government, through the *peaceable* medium of private *suffrage*, we invite you, by these common obligations, to partake in this necessary, this lawful, and honorable privilege.

It is necessary, and at all times laudable, that we render this service to ourselves and country; but never more necessary than on this occasion.

Such is the state of the nation; such has been the progress of events, that the choice of *Federal* Representatives in this state may save the country from divided councils; or, from a barrier against the encroachments of a too successful faction.

The propriety, fellow-citizens, of uniting not only in our *exertions*, but our *choices*, is evident. The opposers of the Federal Government, though defeated in the late attempt to bring in Mr. *Jefferson* as president, will now endeavor to repair their miscarriage.

They will pursue their constant maxims of calumniating the government; of disparaging its measures; of deriding its friends, of crying up their *Republicanism*, and flattering the people with professions of purity, and promises of reform: But, above all, they will *unite*.

Fellow-citizens, in this *one* thing it will be for our interest & honor to *imitate* them.

After the high recommendation, contained in the Resolutions of the meeting at the State-House on the 13th instant, it is the less necessary for us to speak of the candidates propoled for the Federal Ticket.

Most of them have born a part in the establishment of our independence; all of them have passed through the most important public offices; and all of them stand deservedly high in the confidence of their countrymen.

They are truly attached to the Federal Government; and possess talents fitted to maintain the dignity and interest of the state they may represent.

We trust that, with these qualifications and carrying with them the favorable sentiments of so many respectable men, they will be acceptable to the friends of government in every part of the state.

But should it happen that any of our fellow citizens, from defect of information, in regard to the characters who compose it, or some preference for others, might hesitate to support this ticket, we beg them to consider, that, in a case of this kind, it is not possible to reconcile every local partiality, and conform to every individual inclination; to reflect, also, that by dividing our suffrages, or dropping any of these candidates, we must inevitably fail in the great object of a *full* federal representation.

To these observations, dictated from a sense of duty, and under the most solemn conviction that the times require the union and the exertions of every friend to his country, we add our earnest exhortation, to every *individual citizen*, to act as if the success of the *Federal Ticket* depended on his own vote—equally interested in the common welfare, it is but just, that we should lend our aid to the common means for ensuring its continuance. And if from indolence, indifference, or some trifling obstruction, we take no part in the choice of our public agents, we shall be justly chargeable for the calamities, which may follow from the omission.

John Outwater,	Wm. Wallace,
Elisha Boudinot,	Samuel Ogden,
John Nelson,	Parsons Leaming,
John Lloyd,	Isaac Smith,
Fred'k Frelinghuysen,	Wm. Campfield,
George Anderson,	Peter Sharps.
Thomas Heston,	

December 1st, 1800.

NOTICE.

IN consequence of the death of Alexander Brydie, one of the partners of the House of Brydie, Brown & Co. the partnership will end, on the 31st of the present month. Those who have claims against them, will call on William Brown & Co. for payment, to whom, all indebted to the concern, are requested to make immediate payment.

For *Boyd, Miller & Self*,
William Brown,
John M'Credie.

The business will, in future be carried on, under the firm of William Brown & Co. at the counting house, occupied by Brydie, Brown & Co. They have on hand, the following ARTICLES, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms, for approved acceptances in town.

Sugar in hhds. and bbls.	Napt Cottons,	In Bales.
Antigua Rum,	Plains,	
Coffee,	Flannels,	
Teneriffe Wine	Blankets,	
Salt, in Sacks,	German and Flanders Linens,	
	Broad Hoes in casks.	

Land & Slaves
FOR SALE.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust to us executed, by Mr. Thomas Reid and his wife, and by Mrs. Rebecca Forbes, the legal representatives of John Forbes, dec'd. in order to secure a debt due from the said decedent to Messrs. Buchanan, Dunlop, and Co. WE SHALL SELL, *at public auction, to the highest bidder, for ready money, at Campbell Courthouse, on Monday the 9th day of February next, (it being Campbell court day) if fair, otherwise the next fair day, the following*

TRACTS of LAND and SLAVES,

That is to say,

A CERTAIN Tract of Land, situated in the said county of Campbell, on the branches of Cub creek and Falling river, containing 2500 acres, bounded by the lands of Hughs and M'Reynolds.

Also another Tract of Land, situated in the same county of Campbell, on the waters of Beaver and Possum creeks, containing 450 acres by a late and accurate survey, and including part of what is called Cooper's Mountain.

Also another Tract of Land, in the same county, on the branches of Possum, Rock-Castle, and Flat creeks, containing 850 acres, and bounded by Stevenson's, Candler's, and Martin's lands.

Also another Tract of Land, situated in the county of Bedford, on the eastern branches of Beaver creek, containing 400 acres, and bounded by Hilton's Long Mountain and Hairston's lands.

Also another Tract of Land, in the same county of Bedford, on the south branches of Possum creek, including the head of a branch of Beaver creek, containing 346 acres, and bounded.

Also another Tract of Land, situated in the county of Campbell, on the north side of lands belonging to John Forbes, on Possum creek, containing 400 acres, and bounded by Forbes's, Phillips's, and Gillam's lands.

Also another Tract of Land, in the said county, containing 200 acres, on the branches of Beaver creek, and bounded by Ruft's, the town of Campbell courthouse, and Adams's lands.

Also another Tract of Land, in said county, containing 485 acres, in the fork and head branches of Molly's and Green creek, and G. Ruft, Adams's, Miller's, Reid's, and the aforesaid Town-lands.

Also another Tract of Land, in said county, containing 870 acres, on the head branches of the south fork of Falling river, and bounded by Onsby's, Forbes's, and Stith's lands.

Also another Tract of Land, in said county, containing 410 acres, and bounded by the Long Mountain and Campbell's lands.

Also another Tract of Land, in said county, containing 90 acres, on the head branches of the south fork of Falling river, on both sides of the main road, and bounded by the Long Mountain, and Richard Stith's lands.

Likewise another Parcel of Land, situated in the south-east corner of the town, at Campbell Court-house, consisting of 5 Lots, of one acre each, and distinguished in the plan of the said town by numbers 12, 14, 15, 23, and 24. On these Lots there are a good Dwelling-house, Store, Lumber-houses, and several other valuable buildings. Also two other Lots in the said town, known and distinguished in the plan of same town by numbers 9 and 11—which may be seen on the day of sale aforesaid.

Likewise will be sold, at the same time and place, the following sixteen valuable SLAVES:—Two men, named Charles and Benjamin—four women, named Patty, Molly, Esther, Winney—six boys, named Aberdeen, Scotland, Britain, Dundee, Glasgow, and Edinburg—two girls, named Silvie and Sophia—and two children. All the forgoing slaves are very likely and well disposed.

The several tracts of land will be sold separately, and the sale will be continued from day to day, till a sufficiency shall be sold to discharge the debt—and it is probable that the slaves will be sold first.

The aforementioned property being only conveyed to us in trust, we can only convey the title against ourselves, and those claiming under us.

WILLIAM WATKINS,
WILLIAM BROWN,
JAMES HOWATT.

December 3, 1800. cp 4w

N. B. Any person wishing to see the Lands, they will be shewn by applying to Thomas Reid, New-London.

DOMESTIC.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 15.

DREADFUL FIRE.

Last evening a fire broke out of the store belonging to Messrs. Saltus, Son, and Co. in Front-street, between Coenties & Old slips, and progressed with the wind in the most alarming manner as far as the store of Mr. Thomas Farmer—having destroyed the six buildings occupied by Saltus, Son & Co. Suydam & Heyer, John Peters, Henry Suydam, John Miller, cooper; Thomas Pryer, sail-maker; Samuel Borrowe, sail-maker; and John Patrick.—The above were nearly all large wooden stores, with valuable contents.—We anticipate most feelingly with the honest and respectable sufferers. The stores of Mr. Farmer and John H. Hartin were miraculously savd, though their loss must have been great, from the precipitate removal of their goods. The vessels at the adjoining wharves were removed without sustaining much injury. The whole amount of the loss may be estimated at 100,000 dollars.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16.

FRENCH AMITY.

The ship Dominick Terry, Fleming, of and for this port, from Batavia, is taken by the French, and sent into Guadaloupe. One of the crew of the Dominick Terry, who has arrived at New-York, is the bearer of this account.

The brig Amiable, Callender, from hence to Leghorn, is taken by a French privateer, and sent into Algeziras.

Ca Ira!

CHARLESTON, Dec. 10.

Mr. Timothy,

The petition of several gentlemen, candidates at the late election of members of the house of Representatives, for the parishes of St. Philip and St. Michael, to the branch of the legislature, now in session, protesting against the election of eight of the members returned, and in specific terms, attempting to criminate the conduct of the managers thereof in several instances, having made its appearance at full length, through the medium of the city gazette, of the 28th ultimo (prior to and unconnected with the publication of any of the proceedings of the legislature) as well as having been industriously circulated in hand bills at Columbia, you will particularly oblige us by giving the following report of a committee of privileges and elections (consisting of forty eight members) and the consequent resolution of the house thereon, a place in your gazette.

Joseph Vesey,
Edward Trescot,
Guilliam Aertsen, } Late Managers.
Robert Geddes.

In the House of Representatives,
December 9, 1800.

Gen. Anderson, from the committee of privileges and elections, Reported:

That they have examined Messrs. Vesey, Trescot and Geddes,* three of the managers of the late election for members of the legislature in the parishes of St. Philip and St. Michael, Charleston, who attended the committee in consequence of an order of the house of representatives, to them directed for that purpose, and they having given their evidence to the satisfaction of the committee, and the committee having also examined other gentlemen as to the conduct of *all* the managers, are *unanimously* of opinion that they conducted the election for the said parishes, with firmness and integrity. They therefore recommend that they be discharged from further attendance on the committee, and that they be allowed the same pay as members of the legislatnre, to defray the expences they have incurred by travelling to and from Columbia, and attending on the committee.

The report being taken into consideration by the house, was *unanimously* agreed to.

THOMAS LEE, C. H. R.

* G. Aertsen, being confined to his chamber, by a severe fit of sickness, was prevented from accompanying his late colleagues.

CONGRESS
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, December 17.

Mr. Waln obtained leave of absence for three weeks.

Mr. Stone also obtained leave of absence.

Mr. Varnum called up his resolution laid on the table on the instant, for reducing the second regiment of artillery to three battalions: it at present consists of four battalions.

Mr. Otis declared himself surprised at the resolution offered by his colleague, as he had not known any act passed in that house with more unanimity, or which appeared at that time or since to be attended with more general satisfaction, than the act on which the present establishment of artillery and engineers was founded. At the time the act was passed, the body of artillery and engineers thereby raised was considered and declared to be part of the *permanent* army; and in this view it had received the sanction of the house in every form in which it had been presented.

To shew that this was the case, it would be only necessary to exhibit a history of the establishment of this body of our military force.

Prior to the year 1794, the corps of artillerists and engineers consisted of one battalion.

In May, 1794, in a time of profound peace, an act passed increasing the establishment to a regiment, consisting of four battalions.

In May, 1796, an act was passed recognizing and confirming the existence of the regiment, previously directed to be raised.

In April, 1798, before Congress contemplated the existence of that emergency which afterwards occurred, before the provisional army was authorised, or a naval equipment with a view to actual hostility with a foreign power was begun, an act passed directing the raising an additional regiment, to consist of three battalions, and this not merely for three years, as had been hitherto usual, but for five years.

On the 3d of March, 1799, an act passed for the better organization of the troops of the United States, augmenting the numbers of the companies and regiments of infantry and cavalry, and directing that the second regiment of artillery should consist of four battalions instead of three. The provisions of this act were such as manifested the determination of Congress that the artillery thus directed, and that only should be raised in any event. Thus the augmentation was not authorised for the purpose of meeting the crisis or of constituting a part of the temporary arrangements for defence but as a resource for instruction and defence at all times and upon all occasions.

In the last session of Congress two acts were passed which materially affected the military establishment. One of which suspended all further recruiting in reference to the twelve regiments; but was silent in respect to the artillery.

The other for authorising the President to disband the infantry and cavalry, but expressly restraining him from diminishing the numbers of the artillery—Was he not therefore warranted in the assertion that the present establishment of the two regiments of artillery and engineers has been authorised with the greatest deliberation, and sanctioned as a favorite measure.—That it was intended to be cherished as a nursery for those branches of military science which are most difficult of acquisition which cannot be learnt or practised upon a sudden emergency? While every other part of the military establishment had experienced a radical reform. The organization of the artillery had hitherto remained exempt from objection and dispute.

This being the case, was it not incumbent on the gentleman, who had submitted the resolution before the house, to point out some of those discriminating circumstances that recommended the adoption of a measure at this time which has been hitherto deemed inexpedient? Was it not incumbent on him to shew that he did not intend the accomplishment of this measure as a prelude to the entire annihilation of the little germ of an army that now remains to this country.

(To be Continued.)

WASHINGTON CITY, DEC. 19.

FRENCH TREATY.

SENATE of the UNITED STATES.

For four days past the French treaty has been before the senate, who have been engaged in reading the documents that accompanied it, which are part in English, and part in French.

The following are its principal features.

1. The instrument is denominated a convention.

2. It begins by laying aside for the present, and submitting to future negociation and explanation, the obligations imposed by the treaty of 1778, and by the consular convention; declaring that in the mean time those acts shall be of no avail.

3. The period of its continuance is unlimited.

4. It directs a reciprocal restitution of all national armed ships captured by each nation.

5. It indirectly admits the ships of war of each nation, with their prizes, to obtain admission and asylum in the ports of the other.

6. It declares that the citizens of each nation shall recover from the citizens of the other or its government, all just demands, *excepting property either confiscated or captured on the ocean under national authority.*

7. It declares that in case of a declaration of war by one nation, the citizens of the other shall have twelve months to remove with their effects.

8. It establishes between the two nations the principle that free bottoms make free goods.

9. It declares that vessels of one nation sailing under convoy shall not be subject to examination by the armed ships of the other.

10. It considerably diminishes the list of contraband articles.

The treaty with France having been previously printed for the use of the members, Mr. Morris moved on Wednesday the adoption of a rule, enjoining on the members secrecy *in the case of all future treaties and the proceedings thereon*, unless it should be otherwise directed by the senate. The motion made did not in the least effect the proceedings of the senate as to the treaty now before them. On this motion the senate were equally divided; and the vice president gave his casting vote against it.

The reasons for rejecting this motion, we understand were that the time of offering it was improper, as it might tend to impeach the conduct of members in the instance of the treaty before them, respecting which there had been no special injunction of secrecy, and because its provisions were improper in themselves; it was alledged by those who voted against the motion that the true principle would be, that in all cases of treaties in which the president recommended secrecy, the injunction should exist until revoked by the senate.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1800.

RICHMOND PRICE CURRENT.

STOCK.

Six per Cents,	-	16/6 to 16/9
Three per Cent,	-	10/
Six per Cent, deferred,		16/6

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

On London at 60 days,		36 per cent.
at 90	do.	33 1-3

PRODUCE.

Richmond Tobacco, old,	32/ to 33/	Cash.
	34/—35/	60 d.
new,	27/—28/	Cash.
Flour, Superfine,	52/	60 days.
Ditto, Fine,	54/	do. do.
Wheat, Red, -	8/—8/6	Cash
Ditto, White, -	8/6—9/	
Indian Corn, -	18/	per bar.
Hemp,	45/—46/	per cwt.

The following copy of a letter from Mr. West, the celebrated American artist in London, to Rufus King, *Esq. our Minister at that Court, on the subject of a Monument to be erected to the memory of that illustrious citizen* GEORGE WASHINGTON, *was obligingly handed us by a gentleman for publication.* Wash. Fed.

"London, May 25, 1800.

SIR,

Observing the resolutions passed by the United States of America, for removing the body of George Washington from the family vault to the City bearing his name, and their intention to raise an appropriate monument to his memory in that City, I thought the following observations, with the plan for a monument, from me as an American, and one not altogether obscure in the elegant arts, might be acceptable to those in that country, who are desirous of paying the last tribute to his memory, by a monumental record, placed in the Federal City.

The raising of monuments to departed virtue, has ever been an object of the first attention in all civilized countries, and no people ever had so proud an instance in doing this as the Americans, by raising one to true virtue and real worth, as that which presents itself to them in the character of General Washington, and that the placing of such records in public situations has ever been considered true policy, by all wise governments, for which the highways, squares and circuses for such records have been preferred, we have the highest authority from the Egyptians, Grecians, and Romans. That the raising of a monument to the memory of general Washington, I believe, is the wish of all the civilized world. I do therefore recommend, that the most durable form for such a monument be adopted, which is, that of the triangle or pyramid, and that its situation be the most conspicuous in the Federal City; its height one hundred and fifty feet, and its basis the same. The place or square, where it is erected, to be planted with trees to give inviting shade, and to be open to the public: this will afford the parent or tutor an opportunity to inculcate the virtues of that great man, in the juvenile mind of their rising offspring. The inside of the pyramid has a conic cavity to save the expence in building, and at the same time gives as much strength as tho' solid; within that is built a rotundo, lighted from the top, in which is placed the pedestrian statue of the general in bronze, to be in height not less than seven feet, and round the rotundo eight bassorelievos in the same metal, four containing military, and four civil subjects. In place of the frize and dado round the rotundo, a groove to be cut to a considerable depth, and in the same manner round the eight bassorelievos. This will give a monumental simplicity, which belongs to its character, and the whole of the apartment to be the natural colour of the stone with which it is built; one of the four entrances into the rotundo to be closed, for the place where the remains of that great man should be deposited in a stone coffin, which should be elevated, and under it a proper inscription. The three entraces which lead into the rotundo, to have iron gates, to be opened on fixed days, for seeing the sepulchre. Such a monument would be an appropriate one, to the exalted character of George Washington, and worthy the United States of America to raise to his memory. It should stand pre-eminent in magnitude, as the character it records stood pre-eminent in virtue, as well as to give a taste to any monuments that may in future be erected—it will both adorn the city, and inspire the people with virtue from generation to generation, for some thousand years.

The better to elucidate the construction of such a monument, I send you the plan, section and elevation; they are geometrical, and laid down to a scale. The estimate of such a monument in erecting, the workmen in America will be able to ascertain, as the whole is to be of stone.—The works of art, such as the statue and *bassorelievos*, their expence will be ascertained in Europe, agreeable to similar works.

I have the honor to be,
With the highest respect,
Sir,
Your most obedient and
Obliged servant,
BENJAMIN WEST.

To his Excellency Rufus King,
minister from the U. States
of America.

RETURN OF THE VOTES
Of the STATES, as far as received, for
PRESIDENT
AND
VICE-PRESIDENT.

STATES.	Adams	Jefferson	Pinckney	Burr	Scattering
N. Hampshire	6		6		
Massachusetts	16		16		
Rhode Island	4		2		2
Connecticut	9		9		
Vermont	4		4		
New York		12		12	
New Jersey	7		7		
Pennsylvania	7	8	7	8	
Delaware	3		3		
Maryland	5	5	5	5	
Virginia		21		21	
N. Carolina	4	8	4	8	
S. Carolina		8		8	
Georgia		4		4	
Kentucky					
Tennessee					
	65	66	6	66	

—DEATHS—

DIED, on Friday last, after a lingering illness, Mrs. JANE HENDERSON, wife of James Henderson, of Williamsburg.—To a superior and well cultivated understanding, this most amiable lady united those exterior graces and elegant accomplishments, which give to excellence its highest polish, and render even virtue more attractive.

She was a daughter of the late JOHN BLAIR, Esq. and greatly resembled him in mind and disposition; possessing in an eminent degree the same mild and placid temper; the same easy, polished, and unassuming manners, yet tempered with dignity and firmness; the same rational, steady, and unaffected piety, untinctured by stiffness or austerity, animated by cheerfulness, and shining forth in the constant exercise of every religious and relative duty. Buoyed above the suffering of this life, by having thus learned to look with confidence beyond them, she was enabled to sustain with uncommon patience and resignation, pain, sickness, and confinement; to meet death, not as a messenger of woe, but the harbinger of joy; to hail his approach with unruffled serenity, and say, *"Even so Lord Jesus come quickly!"*

Also in Williamsburg, Mr. JAMES GALT.

On Monday last, Mrs. —— ADAMS, relict of the late Col RICHARD ADAMS, of this city.

Mr. Randolph Harris,

A Citizen and Inhabitant of the State of Kentucky.

SIR,

BE pleased to take NOTICE, that a commission has been obtained to take the depositions of George Washington Truehart and John Haskins, witnesses in the suit depending in the Court of the Commonwealth of Virginia, styled the High Court of Chancery, in which you are the plaintiff; and as you do not reside within the said Commonwealth, and have not an agent or attorney within the same, to whom notice of the time and place of taking such depositions can be given. And you will further take Notice, that we, Littlebury Mosely, administrator and heir at law of John Mosely, and Benjamin Netherland and Lewis Roberts, defendants in the said suit, shall proceed to take the deposition of the said George Washington Truehart, at the Eagle Tavern, in the city of Richmond, in the said Commonwealth, between the hours of ten in the forenoon and four in the afternoon, of Tuesday the 10th day of February, in the year 1801; and that of John Haskins, at Cumberland old Court house, in the said Commonwealth, at the house of Richard Mosely, between the hours aforesaid, of Friday the 31st day of January, in the year 1801.

Littlebury Mosely, administrator and heir at law of John Mosely.
Benjamin Netherland.
Lewis Roberts.

December 23, 1800. (4w)

Wingfield Grammar School,

WILL be continued the ensuing year under the direction of the subscriber. In this School will be taught Greek, Latin, and English grammatically;—Also, Geography and the use of the Globes, together with Arithmetic and Mathematics in their various branches.

The price of board and tuition will be 30l. for the term, commencing the 15th of January next and ending the 15th of December following, or 28l. for those under the age of 16 years.

No pupil or boarder will be considered as engaged for less than the term, nor will any be allowed to take part of two terms to make up one, unless by special contract under the hand of the subscriber.

Washing and fuel will be found the boarders, but not lodging.

Quarterly payments in advance will be required. PETER NELSON, *Rector of St. Martin's, Hanover.*

December 16, 1800. 1aw 3w

☞ The Printers throughout the United States are desired to suspend the publication of Mr. JOHN TAYLOR's advertisement, concerning the loss of a Post Note of the United States, as it has been found and delivered to him.

Two Dollars Reward.

STOLEN,

ON Sunday evening last, from the subscriber, at the penitentiary house,

A Drab Great Coat.

IT is supposed a certain John M'Alston Aldridge, who was then on duty at the penitentiary, is the thief. He is about six feet high, sandy hair, and has his left ear cut off, had on a regimental coat, blue cloth waistcoat and pantaloons. Whoever will deliver the said great coat to me, and secure the thief, so that he be brought to justice, shall receive the above reward.

JAMES EMMONS.

Richmond, Dec. 25, 1800

Virginia Company.

Richmond, Nov. 25th, 1800.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that "no member of the Virginia Company is authorised or can make any contract which shall be binding on the said company, except the agent, who, with the advice and consent of the directors, in pursuance of the orders of the general meetings, may, and he is hereby directed and empowered to make all contracts and engagements for carrying into effect all the views and objects which shall be deemed beneficial to the interest of the company, and the said directors and agent are hereby directed to cause a publication to this effect to be inserted for at least six weeks in two of the public newspapers published in this city."

By order of the Directors,
JOHN HOPKINS, *Agent.*

TO BE SOLD,

About three hundred and thirty Acres of

L A N D,

LYING in the upper end of Hanover County, adjoining the lands of Col. William Fontaine, which were part of a large tract of land called OFFLEY, the property of the late General Nelson.—Those inclining to purchase will apply to Col. Edmund Pendleton, junr. (of Caroline) for the terms, who is empowered to dispose of this land, by

DAVID JAMESON, jun.

December 15, 1800. (1aw4w)

Notice is hereby given to the Stock Holders of the Bank of Alexandria,

THAT an Election will be held at the Court House, in this town, on the third Monday in January next, for the purpose of choosing NINE DIRECTORS of said Bank for the ensuing year, agreeably to Charter. *Gurden Chapin, Cashier.*

Alexandria, Dec. 16, 1800. (4w)

NOTICE.

THE members of the DISMAL SWAMP COMPANY are requested to meet at the Eagle Tavern, in the city of Richmond, *on Wednesday, the 7th day of January* next, to take into consideration the affairs of the Company. *William Nelson, jun.*
John Jameson,
John Brown.

December 22d, 1800. [3t.]

☞ Notice is hereby given, that I shall, from this day, cease to act as an agent or trustee for the said Company.

JOHN BROWN.

TO BE SOLD,

For ready Money, by virtue of a deed of trust from John Miller, Esq. all that valuable and well known ESTATE, *in the county of Franklin, called, The*

Elk Forge Estate,

CONTAINING about 1000 acres of Land, and on which there is a Forge, Grist and Saw Mill. This property is considered by judges the most valuable of the kind in the state, on account of its convenience to the Carolina trade, and the several furnaces, from which a supply of Pig Metal can be easily obtained.

The above property will positively be sold, at the Eagle Tavern, on Tuesday the 20th of January next.

James Breckinridge, Trustee.

Richmond, Dec. 11, 1800.

H. WILBAR,

Offers himself in the capacity of a
PRIVATE TUTOR;

As a teacher of the English Language, Writing in all its fashionable hands, Arithmetic, Merchants Accounts, &c. he flatters himself, he stands unrivalled; a handsome salary and genteel accommodation will be expected.

Apply to him at Col. Goodall's tavern, Richmond, Dec. 22, 1800. 3t

15 dollars reward,

And all expenses paid, for apprehending my Negro man,

POMPEY,

who ran off about the first of August last. He was raised by Mrs. Ann Dugate, Powhatan, who sold him to Wade Mosby, where he has a wife—he is about 36 years old, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, very black and thin visaged. As he was bred a water-man, I suppose he is working as a free man in some boat on James river. I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver him to me at this place, or secure him in jail so that I get him again.

JOHN KELSO.

Jamestown, (P. Edward county,) December 4, 1800.

103

DANCING.

Messrs. James & Thomas Warrell *Respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemend of Richmond, and its vicinity, that their*

DANCING ACADEMY

COMMENCED and will continne three days in every two weeks. The days in future will be *Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays*, at the yellow building formerly Mr. John Banks's Compting House, near Shockœ Warehouse, now occupied by the Musical Society, who have kindly indulged us with the use of it, until we can procure one for the season.

Messrs. Warrells beg leave to assure the public, that the attention and assiduity on their parts will appear in the rapid progress of those pupils with whom they may be honored.

And for the convenience of Gentlemen, an

EVENING SCHOOL

Will be opened, to commence at 6 o'clock of the same day. The terms of tuition 5 dollars entrance, and 10 the quarter, for which there will be 24 lessons; or 5 dollars a month, without entrance, for which there will be eight lessons.

November 6th, 1800 (tf)

The Subscriber informs the Public, that he has opened

TAVERN,

In the Town of Chillecothe, North-Western Territory,

AT the sign of the GREEN TREE, near the centre of the said town.—He is provided with a number of good lodging rooms, good stables, and a good hostler. He will at all times have the best Liquors, and every thing necessary for their accommodation. He flatters himself, from his attention, to merit the patronage of the public.

THOMAS GREGG.

Chillecothe, Nov. 26, 1800. 9t‖

The SUBSCRIBERS Have Received, a quantity of

German Goods,

Consisting of,

ROLLS; | OZNABURGS;
HESSENS; | DOWLAS, and
COARSE FLANDERS LINENS,

Which they will dispose of on moderate terms, for Cash, Tobacco, or approved notes at 90 or 120 days.

BRYDIE, BROWN, & Co

June 4, 1800

Robert Gamble,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that by the ships Fair Virginia and New-York, from London, and the Hope and Industry, from Liverpool, he is receiving

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
FALL and WINTER

GOODS;

Which will be disposed of by the PIECE or PACKAGE, on reasonable terms, for Cash, Country Produce, or, to punctual customers, on the usual credit.

Richmond, Oct. 3, 1800.

JOHN HENRY,

HAS for sale, in the brick house next to Shockœ Warehouse, 7-8ths and 4-4ths wide

IRISH LINEN,

Lately imported, by the piece or package; genuine old MADEIRA WINE in pipes, and a few chests of Hyson Skin TEA.

Rihemond, Oct. 9th, 1800. tf.

Asher Marx,

Has just come to hand, a general assortment of

INDIA GOODS,

Consisting of

BORAM BAFTAS, Tandas, Mamoody, Alhabad Sannas, Abbad Cossas, &c. &c.—Platillas, Dowlas, Checks and Stripes, Bed Tickings, Violins, Playing Cards, and a general assortment of EUROPEAN AND WEST-INDIA GOODS, which will be sold at reduced prices for Cash, Country Produce, or the usual credit for approved Paper.

October 20th, 1800

S. & S. Myers

Have received an Assortment of

INDIA and GERMAN

GOODS,

Which they offer for Sale on reasonable terms, at their Store one door below the Eagle-Tavern.

—ALSO—

Bar Iron, Sugar,
Wine, Brandy,
Holland Gin in cases, &c.

☞ They will give CASH for TOBACCO.

Richmond, Oct. 20, 1800. [tC.

Treasury Department,

Washington, September 1st, 1800.

Public Notice is hereby Given,

In pursuance of an Act of Congress, passed on the 23d day of April, one thousand eight hundred, entitled, "An Act to establish a General Stamp Office."

I.

THAT a General Stamp Office is now established at the seat of Government, in the city of Washington, from whence there will issue, from and after the date hereof, (upon the application of the Supervisors of the Revenue, under whose management the collection of the stamp duties is placed) any quantities of paper, parchment and vellum, marked or stamped, and duly counter-stamped, with the following rates of duty which are demandable by law:

For every skin or piece of vellum or parchment, or sheet or piece of paper, upon which shall be written or printed any or either of the instruments or writings following, to wit.

	Dols. C. M.
ANY certificate of naturalization	5
Any licence to practice, or certificate of the admission, enrollment or registry of any councellor, solicitor, advocate, attorney, or proctor, in any court of the United States	10
Provided, that a certificate in any one of the courts of the United States, for any one of the said offices, shall so far as relates to the payment of the duty aforesaid, be a sufficient admission in all the courts of the United States, for each and every of the said office.	
Any grant or letters patent, under the seal or authority of the United States (except for lands granted for military services)	4
Any exemplification or certified copy of any such grant or letters patent, (except for lands granted for military services)	2
Any charter-party, bottomry or respondentia bond	1
Any receipt or discharge for or on account of any legacy left by any will or other testimentary instrument, or for any share or part of a personal estate, divided by force of any statute of distributions other than to the wife, children or grand children of the person deceased, the amount whereof shall be above the value of fifty dollars, and shall not exceed the value of one hundred dollars	25
When the amount thereof shall exceed the value of one hundred dollars, and shall not exceed five hundred dollars	50
And for every further sum of five hundred dollars, the additional sum of	1
Any policy of insurance or instrument in nature thereof, when the sum for which insurance is made shall not exceed five hundred dollars	25
When the sum insured shall exceed five hundred dollars	1
Any exemplification of what nature soever, that shall pass the seal of any court, other than such as it may be the duty of the clerk of such court to furnish for the use of the United States, or some particular state	50
Any bond, bill, single or penal, inland bill of exchange, promissory note, or other note (other than any recognizance, bill, bond or other obligation or contract, made to or with the United States or any state, or for their use respectively; and any bonds required in any case by the laws of the United States, or of any state, upon legal process, or in any judicial proceeding, or for the faithful performance of any trust or duty)	
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars	10
If above one hundred and not exceeding five hundred dollars	25
If above five hundred and not exceeding one thousand dollars	50
And if above one thousand dollars	75
Provided, that if any bonds or notes shall be payable at or within sixty days, such bonds or notes shall be subject to only two fifth parts of the duty aforesaid, viz.	
If above twenty and not exceeding one hundred dollars	4
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars	10
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars	20
above one thousand dollars	30
Ifny foreign bill of exchange, Adraft or order for the payment of money in any foreign country	20

The said duty being chargeable upon each and every bill of exchange, without respect to the number contained in each set.

Any note or bill of lading or writing or receipt in nature thereof, for goods or merchandize to be exported:	
If from one district to another district of the United States not being in the same state	4
If from the United States to any foreign port or place	10

The said duty being chargeable upon each and every bill of lading without respect to the number contained to each set.

Any notes issued by the banks now established or that may hereafter be established within the United States, other than the notes of such of the said banks as shall agree to an annual composition of one per centum on the annual dividends made by such banks to their stockholders respectively, according to the following scale:	
On all notes not exceeding fifty dollars for each dollar	6
On all notes above fifty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars	50
On all notes above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars	1
On all notes above five hundred dollars	2
Any protest or other notarial act	25
Any letter of attorney, except for an individual pension, or to obtain or sell warrants for land granted by the United States as bounty for military services performed in the late war	25
Any inventory or catalogue of any furniture, goods or effects made in any case requiren by law (except in cases of goods and chattels distrained for rent or taxes, and goods taken in virtue of any legal process by any officer)	50
Any certificate of a share in any insurance company, of a share in the bank of the United States, or of any state or other bank:	
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars	10
If above one hundred dollars	25
If under twenty dollars, at the rate of ten cents for one hundred dollars.	

II.

That the power of the Supervisors of the Revenue to mark or stamp any vellum, parchment or paper chargeable with duty, will cease and determine from and after six months from the date hereof, to wit, on the last day of February 1801.

III.

That, if any persons shall, after the last day of February 1801, have in their custody or possession, any vellum, parchment or paper, marked or stamped by the Supervisors of the Revenue, upon which any matter or thing charged with duty, shall not have been written or printed, they may at any time *within the space of sixty days after the said last day of February* 1801, bring or send such vellum, parchment and paper, unto some office of inspection, and in lieu thereof, receive a like quantity or value of vellum, parchment and paper, duly stamped in pursuance of the act herein before recited. And in case any person shall neglect or refuse, within the time aforesaid, to bring or cause to be brought unto some officer of inspection, any such vellum, parchment or paper, it is hereby declared, that the same will thereafter be of no other effect or use, than if it had never been marked or stamped, and that all matters and things which may after that time be written or printed upon any vellum, parchment or paper, authorized to be exchanged in manner aforesaid, will be of no other effect, than if they had been written or printed on paper, parchment or vellum, not marked or stamped.

IV.

And for the convenience of those persons who may be included to have their own vellum, parchment and paper stamped or marked, it is hereby declared, that when any person shall deposit any vellum, parchment or paper at the office of a supervisor, accompanied with a list, specifying the number and denomination of the stamps or marks, which are desired to be thereto affixed, the same will be transmitted to the General Stamp-Office, and there properly marked or stamped, and forthwith sent back to the same supervisor, who will thereupon collect the duties and deliver the paper, parchment or vellum, to the order of the person from whom the same was received.

Given under my hand, and the Seal of the Treasury, at Washington, the day and year above mentioned.

[L. S.]

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

CASH GIVEN FOR

Wheat & Tobacco,

By BARTLETT STILL.

August 28, 1800. (tf.)

I WILL LEASE,

For a term of seven Years,

5000 Acres of my Orange Estate,

Near the Court-House.

For the conditions, apply to the Manager on the spot.

I will also Lease,

For a term of seven Years,

3000 Acres of the New-Market Estate.

For the conditions, apply to

JOHN BAYLOR.

December 10, 1800. tJ.15.

Lewis Sestie,

Watch and Clock-Maker, from Geneva;

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public, that having recovered his health, he will be able to carry on his business to the satisfaction of his numerous customers. Watches and Clocks, and Repeating Watches, neatly repaired, and *warranted*. He has an ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of GILT KEYS & SEALS, and JEWELLERY.

Richmond, Nov. 24, 1800. 6teF.

Rich Old Madeira

Robert Gordon and Co.

Have JUST RECEIVED, *from on board the Moses Myers, a few whole and half pipes of*

BILL OF EXCHANGE
WINE,

BEING a choice parcel ordered at unusual high prices, and designed for themselves before the capture of the above vessel, and since her arrival secured on their account.

In addition to which, they have just heard of the arrival, by the Eliza, of another parcel of same SUPERIOR QUALITY, consisting of pipes, half pipes, quarter and half quarter casks.

November 28, 1800. eFtoW

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN, the latter end of July or beginning of August last, from the plantion of Maj. John Nelson, in the county of Mecklenburg, a BRIGHT BAY MARE, got by Old Wild-Air, which as well as much high blood, she plainly shews; 7 or 8 years old, about 4 feet 8 inches high, with a hanging mane and long tail, a few white hairs in her forehead, black legs, which are much-fluted, the sinews being large and appear very plain; her hind legs very crooked, stand much under her, and bends in her pasterns. I will give the above reward to have said mare delivered to me here, or to Mr. Thomas Vaughan, in Mecklenburg, or five dollars for such information that may lead to getting her again.

1aw3 James Strange.

Richmond, December 3, 1800.

FOR SALE,

By virtue of a Deed of Trust from Thomas Thompson, deceased, will be sold on the premises, at public auction, on Monday the 27th of next month,

THAT valuable PLANTATION and TRACT of LAND called Bibb's and Fenton's, in the counties of Goochland and Hanover, containing 875¼ acres, more or less. This estate is about 25 miles from the city of Richmond; the situation is healthy, and the neighbourhood agreeable. One third of the purchase money must be paid down, another third in nine months, and the residue in eighteen months from the day of sale.—Bond and approved security will be required of the purchaser. Any person inclined to purchase, at private sale, may know the terms at any time before the 15th day of next month. And, should the land be sold privately, notice thereof will be published.

Charles Copland.

Richmond, Decem. 9, 1800.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
NOVEMBER 13, 1800.

THOSE gentlemen who have applied for military appointments in the service of the United States, are informed, that their applications with all the recommendatory letters accompanying, were consumed by fire in the war office, on Saturday evening last. Those who continue to desire to be considered as candidates, will see the propriety of renewing their applications.

SAMUEL DEXTER,
Secretary of War.

To Mr. WILIAM MEAD, *a person not residing in this commonwealth, and having no known agent therein.*

SIR,

TAKE NOTICE, that by virtue of a commission from the high court of chancery, in the suit wherein you are plaintiff and we are defendants, we shall proceed to take the deposition of David Ross, a witness in the said suit, at the Eagle Tavern, in the city of Richmond, on the 13th day of January next.

James Callaway.
Edmuund Winston.
James Steptoe.

December 5, 1800.

Pursuant to the last Will and Testament of Henry Miller dec'd, WILL BE EXPOSED TO SALE, on the 10th day of March ensuing,

Mossy-Creek Iron-Works,

IN Augusta county, Virginia, with upwards of 3000 acres of WELL TIMBERED LAND, suitable for wheat, corn, &c. besides several tracts adjacent thereunto.

The Works consist of a Furnace, Forge, (with two hammers and three fires) Saw-Mill, and a Grist-Mill, (two stories high, built with stone) with three pair of stones; all within 150 yards of each other, on a never failing stream, fed by springs only three miles from the works, which makes it clear of freshes. A frame Coal House, 45 by 30 feet, for the forge; a stone ditto, for the furnace, 80 by 38½ feet; a Barn, 80 by 40 feet, with stables for 52 head of of cattle; a stone Dwelling House, 57 feet front and 36 wide, two stories high, with a cellar and kitchen below; two stone Spring Houses, and a Meat House; a frame Dwelling House, 30 feet square and two stories high, with a cellar; an Office and Store House; together with stables and all necessary buildings for carrying on the iron business, all which are in excellent repair.—There are 73 acres of watered meadow at the works, which affords two crops of hay each season: A young Orchard, with about 133 apple trees, and several improvements at a distance. There are a number of different banks of ore on the lands joining the works; the farthest that has been tried, for upwards of 20 years, is but 300 poles from the furnace; of an excellent quality, and to all appearance, inexhaustible.

This valuable seat is situate in a pleasant, fertile, and healthy country; within 14 miles of the town of Staunton, and 11 of Harrisonsburg, on the main road leading from the town of Winchester to the Warm and Sweet Springs, &c.—It is presumed a farther description is unnecessary; suffice it to say, that it is the most elegant and convenient seat for works in America.

Any person inclining to purchase, will be shewn the premises, at any time, by Samuel Miller, now living on the place; who will also, with the other executors, previously treat on the terms of sale, payment, &c. confirm the bargain, and give possession the day above mentioned.

One half of the purchase money will be required to be paid on the day that possession will be given; the remainder will be taken in annual payments.

Samuel Miller,
James Miller, } *Ex'ors.*
John Lewis,

November 4th, 1800.

I WANT TO HIRE,
For the ensuing Year,

A few Coopers.

JOSEPH GALLEGO.

November 7, 1800.

FOR SALE,

Or to be exchanged for other Lands at a greater distance from Richmond,

A Tract of Land,

IN this county, containing by estimation 200 acres, situate about eight miles above Richmond, lying on both sides of the North Fork of the Brook, on which is a small, but good and convenient dwelling house, with kitchen, smoke house, barn, and stable; likewise a small apple orchard of excellent fruit. The land is good in quality, and has the advantage of some meadow ground.—Possession may be had the 1st of January next. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber about a mile from the Brook Bridge.

JOSEPH MOSBY.

Henrico, October 25, 1800.

FOR SALE,

A very Valuable

TRACT of LAND,

In the lower end of King William county, In the state of Virginia,

Finely timbered with OAK, CYPRESS, &c.

And beautifully situated at the confluence of the rivers Pamunkey and Matapony; and in its whole extent bounded by those two rivers.

THIS LAND is generally known by the name of the *West Point Tract*, from its vicinity to a little village of that name. It contains about 1,200 acres of high land, and 700 of fine valuable marsh or meadow. To detail the many advantages attached to this land cannot well be done in a small compass; suffice it to say, without the aid of exaggeration, that few tracts exceed it in fertility of soil, in pleasantness and healthiness of situation, and in the abundant other gifts which nature has lavished upon it. Fish of various kinds, oysters, wild fowl, and the best of crabs in the state, are plentifully to be had in the adjoining rivers and creeks. It is presumable that no person will purchase such a tract of land without having sufficient proof of its value; yet there is one circumstance so advantageous that it ought not to be omitted, which is that there is no part of it that is more than half a mile from navigation, and that for vessels of any burthen.

The terms of sale will be made known by application to the subscribers, who will warrant the title.

WILLIM FITZHUGH,
(tf.) *of Alexandria.*
CHARLES CARTER,
of Shirley, Charles-City county.

1801

THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, &c. EXTRA.

FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1801.

By Authority.

SIXTH CONGRESS *of the* UNITED STATES,

AT THE SECOND SESSION,

Begun and held at the City of Washington, in the Territory of Columbia, on Monday the seventeenth of November, one thousand eight hundred.

AN ACT,

GIVING a right of pre-emption, to certain persons, who have contracted with John Cleves Symmes, or his associates, for lands lying between the Miami rivers, in the Territory of the United States, North-West of the Ohio.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress Assembled*, That any person or persons and the legal representative or representatives of any person or persons who before the first day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred, had made any contract or contracts in writing, or by any note or memorandum thereof in writing, either with John Cleves Symmes, or with any of his associates or who had made to him or them, any payment of money for the purchase of lands, situate between the Miami rivers, within the limits of a survey, made by Israel Ludlow, in conformity to an act of Congress of the twelfth of April one thousand seven hundred and ninety two, and not comprehended within the limits of a tract of land, conveyed to John Cleves Symmes and his associates, by letters patent, bearing date the thirtieth of September, one thousand seven hundred and ninety four, in the territory of the United States North West of the Ohio, shall be entitled to a preference, in becoming the purchasers, from the United States, of the lands so contracted for at the price of two dollars per acre, exclusive of the surveying fees, and other incidental expences; and payment may be made therefor, to the treasurer of the United States or the receiver of monies for the lands of the U. S. at Cincinnati, in like instalments and under the same conditions as directed by the act, entitled, "An act to amend the act, intituled an act providing for the sale of the lands of the United States, in the territory of the United States, North-West of the Ohio, and above the mouth of the Kentucky river;" Provided however, that no interest shall be charged upon any of the instalments until they respectively become payable.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That every person claiming the benefit of the first section of this act, shall, on or before the first day of November next, deliver to the receiver of public monies for the lands of the United at Cincinnati, a notice in writing stating the nature and extent of his claim or contract, and if any person shall neglect to give such notice of his claim or contract, or having given the same, shall neglect to make application for the purchase thereof, as herein after directed, or shall fail in making the first payment, before the first of January next, all his right of pre-emption, on the terms aforesaid shall cease and become void.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the aforesaid receiver of public monies, on being paid the fees hereinafter provided, shall receive every such notice of claim, or statement thereof and give a receipt therefor, and carefully put and preserve on file, every such paper or writing, and lay the same before the Commissioners, when met, for settling and adjusting the claims aforesaid.

Sec. 4, *And be it further enacted*, That the aforesaid receiver of public monies, and two other persons, who shall be appointed by the President of the United States, alone shall be commissioned for the purpose of ascertaining the rights of persons claiming the benefits of this act, who, previous to entering on the duties of their appointment, shall respectively take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation, before some person qualified to administer oaths, to wit "I do solemnly swear or affirm, that I will impartially exercise and discharge the duties imposed on me, by an act of Congress, entituled, "An act giving a right of pre-emption to certain persons who have contracted with John Cleves Symmes or his associates, for lands lying between the Miami Rivers, in the territory of the United States, north west of the river Ohio," to the best of my understanding and ability, " and it shall be the duty of the said commissioners to meet at Cincinnati, between the first & the tenth day of November next, of which meeting three weeks previous notice shall be given by them in a public news paper printed at Cincinnati; and they or a majority of them, so met, shall not adjourn to any other place, or for a longer time, than three days until they have finally compleated the business of their said appointment, and they or any two of them, shall have power to hear and decide in a summary manner, all matters respecting all such claims of which notice may have been filed, pursuant to the third section of this act, also to administer oaths, and examine witnesses, and such other testimony as may be adduced, and to determine thereon according to justice, and equity; which determination shall be final, and when it shall appear to them, that the claimant is entitled to the right of pre-emption, on the terms aforesaid, they shall give a certificate thereof, stating as accurately as may be, the quantity and local situation of the lands, to which he may be entitled, directed to the register of the land office at Cincinati, or when the said register may be a claimant to the surveyor general, copies of which certificates shall be by them recorded in a book to be provided for that purpose and deposited for safe keeping with the register of the land office.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the aforesaid register and Surveyor General respectively, upon application of any person or persons who shall produce a certificate of the commissioners aforesaid, to him directed before the first day of January next, and shall also produce a receipt from the treasurer of the United States, or the aforesaid receiver of public monies, for at least one fourth part of the purchase money, and also for the payment of three dollars for each and every section or smaller quantity, and shall pay him the fees in like case provided by the act, entitled "An act to amend the act intituled, "an act providing for the sale of lands of the United States in the territory of the United States north west of the Ohio, & above the mouth of Kentucky River" shall admit such person or persons to become a purchaser or purchasers, of the land designated in the said certificate, and shall receive the said certificate, and preserve it on file, and make an entry of the application in his book, kept for the purpose, and on any of the three last payments being made in advance he shall allow the purchaser the like discount, as is allowed by the fourth clause of the fifth section of the act last above recited, and on payment in full and a final settlement had, he shall give his certificate thereof, upon producing which to the Secretary of the Treasury, a patent shall issue in like manner as is provided by the said act last above recited.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the said receiver of public monies, shall be entitled to have, and receive, to his own use, from the respective claimants, the following fees, that is to say; for filing a notice and evidence of claim, or statement thereof, twenty five cents, for giving a copy thereof, twelve and a half cents, for every one hundred words; and the said commissioners shall, as a full compensation for their services, be entitled, jointly, to have and receive from the respective claimants, that is to say for every determination and entering the result in their book, at the rate of three dollars for every section, for every certificate and recording the same at the rate of one dollar for every section.

Sec. 7, *And be it further enacted*, That all the aforesaid tract of country shall be surveyed by the Surveyor General, as soon as may be, after the first day of September next, in the manner herein after directed.

I. So much of the said tract, as lies between the northern boundary line, and the aforesaid patent of John Cleves Symmes, and associates; and Israel Ludlow's southern boundary of the seventh entire range of townships, shall be laid off into sections, agreeably to northwardly and southwardly lines, run under the direction of John Cleves Symmes, and the marks thereon made at the time of running the aforesaid lines for the corners of sections, shall be established by the surveyor general, and eastwardly and westerly lines shall be run to intersect the aforesaid northwardly and southwardly lines, in the corresponding marked points.

II. And the residue of the said tract lying north of the aforesaid southern boundary of the seventh entire range, shall be laid off into sections, according to such uniform rule and method as in the opinion of the surveyor general, shall best secure the rights and interests of those, who are entitled to pre-emption.

III. Such division shall be made of sections, according to the claim of such who obtain pre-emption right, and the contents of each and every section, such division thereof, shall be ascertained, and the surveyor General shall prepare and transmit a plan thereof, to the aforesaid Register immediately after the said survey shall be compleated, and also forward a copy thereof to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That all persons availing themselves of a pre-emption under this act, shall make application for a section or any part or parts of a section or sections, according to the estimated quantity of six hundred and forty acres to a section, and the amount of the excess or deficiency shall be added to or deducted from the last payment, and the purchaser shall make payment for and hold the quantity returned and expressed in the plats, be the quantity more or less.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the duties of the surveyor-general, of the aforesaid Register, and receiver of public monies, as nearly as may be consistent with this act shall respectively be the same as directed in and by the last recited act, and the fees and emoluments shall respectively be the same, as provided in the said act last recited.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That after compleating the surveys, agreeably to this act, reserving the lots marked sixteen in each township, or fractional part of a township, in which the same may be, for the purposes expressed in the ordinance of congress of the twentieth of May, one thousand seven hundred and eighty five, the residue of the lands, and so many of the aforesaid pre-emptions, as shall become forfeited by reason of failure of payment, shall be sold agreeably to the last recited act.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall have full operation and effect, any thing in any former law to the contrary notwithstanding.

THEODORE SEDGWICK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAMES HILLHOUSE,
President of the Senate, pro. tempore.
Approved March 3d A. D. 1801.
JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.

AN ACT,

Making appropriations for the Navy of the United States for the year one thousand eight hundred and one.

Sec. 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That for defraying the expences of the Navy of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and one, there shall be, and hereby is appropriated the sum of three millions forty two thousand three hundred and fifty two dollars, and ninety five cents, that is to say;

For the pay of the officers of the Navy of the United States, the sum of three hundred and eighty two thousand seven hundred and eighty eight dollars.

For the subsistence of the officers of the Navy, the sum of sixty nine thousand eight hundred and two dollars and sixty cents.

For the pay of the seamen, the sum of eight hundred and sixteen thousand six hundred and sixty dollars.

For provisions the sum of five hundred and ninety seven thousand one hundred and one dollars, and thirty seven cents.

For the expences of Medicines, Hospitals, and Hospital stores, the sum of thirty one thousand six hundred and forty seven dollars, and twenty cents.

For the contingent expences of the Navy including expenditure of military stores, the sum of three hundred and forty four thousand six hundred dollars.

For salaries to store-keepers, clerks, store rents labourers, and other contingencies, the sum of thirty seven thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For the pay of the officers, non commissioned officers and privates of the marine corps, the sum of ninety nine thousand two hundred and thirty four dollars.

For the subsistence of the officers and privates of the marine corps, the sum of eleven thousand four hundred and eighty six dollars and ten cents.

For cloathing for the marine corps, the sum of thirty three thousand five hundred and eighty one dollars, and thirty cents.

For military stores for the marine corps, the sum of nine thousand one hundred and sixty six dollars, and thirty eight cent.

For the contingent expences of the marine

corps, including camp-equipage, quarter master, barrack-master, hospital stores, stationary, and other contingencies, the sum of thirteen thousand four hundred and thirty six dollars.

For the expences attending six seventy four gun ships, and for completing navy yards, docks, and wharves, the sum of five hundred thousand dollars.

For erecting marine barracks, the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

For maintenance of French prisoners, the sum of thirty thousand dollars.

For making up deficiency of former appropriations for the maintenance of French prisoners, the sum of forty five thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the several appropriations herein before made, shall be paid out of the unexpended balance of appropriations for the Navy at the close of the last year and out of any other monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

THEODORE SEDGWICK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAMES HILLHOUSE,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
Approved, March 3d, A. D. 1801.
JOHN ADAMS.
President of the United States.

AN ACT,

Authorising the remission of duties on certain teas destroyed by fire, while under the care of the officers of the customs, in Providence, Rhode-Island.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That the collector of the district of Providence, in the state of Rhode Island, be, and he is hereby authorised and directed, to remit the duties on such part of a certain quantity of teas, imported into the port of Providence, in the ship called the Resource, on the twenty ninth day of July, one thousand eight hundred, by Thomas Lloyd Holsey, John Corlis, William F. Megee, and Henry Smith, of the town of Providence, merchants, and on such part of a certain quantity of teas, imported into the said port in the ship called the Ann and Hope, on the twenty second day of August, in the same year, by John Inns Clark, of the said town, merchant, as remained deposited to secure the payment of duties under the care of the officers of the customs, on the twenty first day of January last, in the aforesaid town of Providence, and shall be proved, to the satisfaction of the said collector, to have been burned and destroyed.

THEODORE SEDGWICK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAMES HILLHOUSE,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
Approved,—March 3d, A. D. 1801.
JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.

AN ACT,

Supplementary to the act, intituled, "An act concerning the District of Columbia"

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That the circuit courts for the District of Columbia, shall be and they are hereby invested with the same power respecting constables, inspectors, and the inspection of tobacco, and flour, surveyors, mills, highways and ferries, for the county of Alexandria, as have heretofore been vested in the county courts of the commonwealth of Virginia; and for the county of Washington, the same power and authority as have been heretofore exercised by the county and levy courts of the state of Maryland; with power to appoint to all other offices necessary for the said district, under the laws of the respective states of Maryland and Virginia: And all officers for whom no special provision is made by this act, or the act to which this is a supplement, shall receive the same fees and emoluments as they have respectively recieved under the jurisdiction of the respective states.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all indictments shall run in the name of the United States, and conclude, against the peace and government thereof. And all fines, penalties and forfeitures accruing under the laws of the states of Maryland and Virginia, which by adoption have become the laws of this district, shall be recovered with costs, by indictment or information in the name of the United States, or by action of debt, in the name of the United States and of the informer; one half of which fine shall accrue to the United States, and the other half to the informer; and the said fines shall be collected by or paid to the marshal, and one half thereof shall be by him paid over to the board of commissioners herein after established, and the other half to the informer; and the marshal shall have the same power regarding their collection, and be subject to the same rules and regulations as to the payment thereof, as the sheriffs of the respective states of Maryland and Virginia are subject to in relation to the same.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all felonies committed within the county of Alexandria, shall be punished in the same manner as such crimes were punishable by the laws of Virginia as they existed prior to the year one thousand, seven hundred and ninety six; and the circuit court for the said county of Alexandria shall possess and exercise the same powers and jurisdiction civil and criminal, as is now possessed and exercised by the district courts of Virginia.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the magistrates to be appointed for the said district, shall be and they are hereby constituted a board of commissioners within their respective counties and shall possess and exercise the same powers, perform the same duties, receive the same fees and emoluments, as the levy courts or commissioners of county for the state of Maryland possess, perform and receive: and the clerks and collectors to be by them appointed, shall be subject to the same laws, perform the same duties, possess the same powers, and receive the same fees and emoluments as the clerks and collectors of the county tax of the state of Maryland are entitled to receive.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the clerks of the circuit court, shall within their respective districts be bound to perform the same duties, respecting the recording of deeds and all other services, and shall receive the same fees and emoluments for the same (except in those cases provided for in the ninth section of the act to which this is a supplement) as are now performed and received by the clerks of the counties of the respective states of Maryland and Virginia.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases where the constitution or laws of the United States provide that criminals and fugitives from justice or persons held to labour in any state escaping into another state, shall be delivered up, the chief justice of the said district shall be, and he is hereby empowered and required to cause to be apprehended and delivered up such criminal, fugitive from justice, or persons fleeing from service, as the case may be, who shall be found within the district, in the same manner and under the same regulations as the executive authority of the several states are required to do the same; and all executive and judicial officers are hereby required to obey all lawful precepts or other proceis issued for that purpose, and to be aiding and assisting in such delivery.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted* That it shall be lawful for the sheriffs and collectors of public dues for the counties of Montgomery and Prince George's in the state of Maryland, and for the sheriffs of Fairfax county in the commonwealth of Virginia, and they shall respectively have full power and authority to enter into those parts of the now district of Columbia, which were heretofore within the limits of their respective bailiwicks, for the purposes of collecting by distress or otherwise, as they were heretofore authorized to do, all officers fees, state taxes and county taxes, levies, fines, and other public dues which were due on the first Monday of December one thousand eight hundred, and still remain uncollected from persons residing or having property subject to the payment of such officers fees, state taxes and county taxes, and levies within the said district; and all disputes or controversies that do or may arise between such sheriff or collector, and the person or persons from whom he or they may claim such public dues, shall be cognizable before and tried by the respective state courts to whom the trial of such controversies heretofore belonged, and not before the court of the district of Columbia.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall and may be lawful for the sheriffs of the said counties of Montgomery, and Prince George's in the state of Maryland, and for the sheriff of Fairfax county in the commonwealth of Virginia, and they shall respectively have full power and authority to enter into those parts of the now district of Columbia which were heretofore within the limits of their respective bailiwicks, for the purpose of arresting and conducting to the respective jails under their keeping and care as they heretofore might have done had the law to which this is a supplement never passed; each and every person within the limits of the district of Columbia, upon whom such sheriff hath heretofore served a writ of capias ad satisfaciendum, capias ad respondendum, attachment or other process issuing from any state court which commands and requires such sheriffs to have the body of the person before the court from which such writ or process hath issued.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That where by this act, and the act to which this is a supplement, appointments are authorised to be made by the circuit court of the district, it shall be lawful for the chief judge, with one of the associate justices of the said court, to make such appointments.

THEODORE SEDGWICK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAMES HILLHOUSE,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
Approved, March 3d, A. D. 1801.
JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.

AN ACT,

Authorising the Secretary of the Treasury to employ Clerks for completing the abstracts of the valuation of lands and dwelling houses, and the enumeration of slaves.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to employ clerks for such compensation as he shall judge reasonable, to complete the abstracts of the valuation of lands and dwelling houses, and the enumeration of slaves within the United States, under the direction of the commissioners authorized to direct the compiearing of such abstracts, in those states where clerks cannot be procured by the commissioners for the compensation allowed by law to clerks for performing that business, agreeably to the provisions of the following acts, that is to say, an act, intituled, "An act to provide for the valuation of lands and dwelling houses, and the enumeration of slaves within the United States," an act intituled, "An act supplementary to the act, intituled, "an act to provide for the valuation of lands and dwelling houses, and the enumeration of slaves within the United States;" and an act intituled, "An act to provide for equalizing the valuation of unseated lands."

THEODORE SEDGWICK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAMES HILLHOUSE,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
Approved March 3d, A. D. 1801.
JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.

AN ACT,

Concerning the Mint.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That the Mint shall remain in the City of Philadelphia, until the fourth day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and three.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That during the continuance of the Mint at the city of Philadelphia, the duties now enjoined on the chief justice of the United States, the Secretary and Comptroller of the Treasury, the Secretary for the Department of State, and the Attorney General of the United States, by the eighteenth section of the act, intituled, "An act establishing a Mint, and regulating the coins of the United States," passed the second day of April, one thousand seven hundred and ninety two, shall be performed by the district judge of Pennsylvania, the attorney to the United States, in the District of Pennsylvania and the commissioner of loans for the state of Pennsylvania.

THEODORE SEDGWICK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAMES HILLHOUSE,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
Approved March 3d, A. D. 1801.
JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.

AN ACT,

To amend the act, entituled, "An act to establish a general Stamp-Office."

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That whenever any person or persons shall pay to a Collector of the Revenue, the duty chargeable by law on a deed, instrument or writing, on which the stamp duty chargeable by law shall not have been paid, together with the further sum of ten dollars, and shall obtain the endorsement and receipt of such Collector, upon such deed, instrument or writing, therefor, agreeably to the provisions of an act, intituled, "An act to establish a general stamp-office," passed on the twenty-third day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred, it shall be lawful for such person or persons, to produce such deed, instrument or writing, to the Supervisor of the revenue within whose district such person or persons shall reside; which supervisor thereupon shall certify under his hand and seal, and upon some part of the said deed, instrument or writing, that the same, so endorsed, has been produced to him, and that the said endorsement is, in his belief, genuine; after which said endorsement and certificate, and not otherwise, such deed, instrument or writing, shall be to all intents and purposes as valid and available as if the same had been or were stamped; counter-stamped, or marked as by law

required; any thing in any act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the act, intituled, "An act to establish a general stamp-office," as requires certain duties to be performed by the Surveyors of the Revenue, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed.

THEODORE SEDGWICK.
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAMES HILLHOUSE,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
Approved March 3d, 1801.
JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.

AN ACT,

To establish the district of Bristol, and to annex the towns of Kittery and Berwick to the district of Portsmouth.

Sec. 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress Assembled*, That from and after the thirty first day of March next, the Towns of Bristol, Warren and Barrington, in the State of Rhode Island, and Providence Plantations, and all the shores and waters around the same, within the following limits, viz. a line beginning at the middle of the bay between Mount Hope and Common Fence Point, running South Westerly through the middle of Bristol Ferry, and continuing such course until it strikes a point of equal distance from Rhode Island to Prudence Island, from thence northwardly on a straight line to the westermost part of Nahant point, and from thence to the western shore of Bullocks point, shall be a district, to be called the district of Bristol, of which the port of Bristol shall be the sole port of entry, and a Collector for said district shall be appointed to reside at Bristol; and Warren and Barrington shall be Ports of Delivery only, and a surveyor shall be appointed to reside at each of the Ports of Bristol and Warren; and the surveyor at Warren, shall also be surveyor for the Port of Barrington.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That said port of Bristol shall also be a port of entry for all ships or vessels arriving from the Cape of Good Hope or all places beyond the same.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the said thirty first day of March next, the Towns of Kittery and Berwick in the State of Massachusetts, shall be annexed to the district of Portsmouth in New Hampshire, as Ports of delivery only; provided that nothing therein contained shall be construed to prevent the master or commander of any ship or vessel, having merchandize on board, destined for either of the said places, from making an entry at his option with the Collector of the district of York, and obtaining permits for the delivery thereof as heretofore.

THEODORE SEDGWICK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
THOMAS JEFFERSON,
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.
Approved.—February 25th, A. D. 1801.
JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.

AN ACT,

Regulating the Grants of Lands, appropriated for the Refugees from the British provinces of Canada and Nova Scotia.

Sec. 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress Assembled*, That the surveyor General be, and he is hereby directed to cause those fractional townships of the sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth, twenty-first, and twenty-second ranges of townships, which join the southern boundary line of the military lands, to be sub-divided into half sections, containing three hundred and twenty acres each; and to return a survey and description of the same to the Secretary of the Treasury, on or before the first Monday of December next; and that the said lands be, and they are hereby set apart and reserved for the purpose of satisfying the claims of persons entitled to lands under the act, intituled, "An act for the relief of the refugees from the British provinces of Canada and Nova Scotia."

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall within thirty days after the survey of the lands shall have been returned to him as aforesaid, proceed to determine, by lot, to be drawn in the presence of the Secretaries of State and of War, the priority of location of the persons entitled to the lands as aforesaid. The persons, thus entitled, shall severally make their locations on the second Tuesday of January next, and the patents for the lands thus located, shall be granted in the manner directed for military lands, without requiring any fee whatever.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the following persons, claiming lands under the above mentioned act, shall respectively be entitled to the following quantities of land; that is to say, Martha Walker, widow of Thomas Walker, John Edgar, P. Francis Cazeau, John Allan, and Seth Harding respectively, two thousand two hundred and forty acres each; Jonathan Eddy, colonel James Livingston, and Parker Clark, respectively, one thousand two hundred and eighty acres each; and the heirs of John Dodge, one thousand two hundred and eighty acres; Thomas Faulkner, Edward Faulkner, David Gay, Martin Brooks, Lieutenant Colonel Bradford, Noah Miller, Joshua Lamb, Atwood Fales, John Starr, William How, Ebenezar Gardner, Lewis F. Delesdernier, John Mc. Gown, and Jonas C. Minot, respectively, nine hundred and sixty acres each, and the heirs of Simeon Chester, nine hundred and sixty acres; Jacob Vander Heyden, John Livingston, James Crawford, Isaac Danks, Major B. Von Heer, Benjamin Thompson, Joseph Bindon, Joseph Levittre, lieutenant William Maxwell, John D. Mercier, James Price, Seth Noble, Martha Bogart, relict of Abraham Bogart, and formerly relict of Daniel Tuker, and John Halstead, respectively, six hundred and forty acres each: David Jenks, Ambrose Cole, James Cole, Adam Johnston, the widow and heirs of colonel Jeremiah Duggan, Daniel Earl, junior, John Paskell, Edward Chinn, Joseph Cone, and John Torreyre, respectively, three hundred and twenty acres each; Samuel Fales, one hundred and sixty acres; which several tracts of land shall, except the last, be located in half sections by the respective claimants.

THEODORE SEDGWICK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
THOMAS JEFFERSON,
Vice-President of the United States,
and President of the Senate.
Approved,—February 18, A. D. 1801.
JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.

AN ACT,

Supplementary to an act, intituled, "An act to divide the territory of the United States north-west of the Ohio, into two separate governments."

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That all suits and process and proceedings, which on the third day of July, one thousand eight hundred, were pending in any court of either of the counties, which by the act, intituled, "An act to divide the territory of the United States north-west of the Ohio, into two separate governments," has been included within the Indian Territory: and that all suits, process and proceedings, which on the aforesaid third day of July, were pending in the general court of the territory of the United States north-west of the Ohio, in consequence of any writ of removal or order for trial at bar, had been removed from either of the counties now within the limits of the Indianna territory aforesaid, shall be and they are hereby revived and continued; and the same proceedings before the rendering of final judgment and thereafter, may and shall be had in the same courts, in all suits and process aforesaid and in all things concerning the same, as by law might have been had in case the said territory of the United States north-west of the Ohio had remained undivided.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all taxes or arrearages of taxes, fines or forfeitures, which on the aforesaid third day of July, were due to the treasury of the territory of the United States north-west of the Ohio, from the said tract of country now comprized within the Indiana territory, or from any inhabitant thereof, or holder of land within the same, and which have not been paid into the treasury of the territory of the United States north-west of the Ohio, shall be levied, collected and paid, in the like manner and for the same purposes as though the said territory last mentioned had remained undivided.

THEODORE SEDGWICK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAMES HILLHOULE,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
Approved March 2d, A. D. 1101.
JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.

Late Foreign Intelligence.

GLASGOW, March 5.

On the 13th February, says an article from Hamburg of the 18th, the Prussian minister gave a note to Lord Carysfort, in which his Prussian Majesty expresses his astonishment that Britain should consider the northern confederacy as a measure of hostility; and hopes that his Britannic majesty would take off the embargo that has been laid on all Danish and Swedish ships, otherwise he would be under the necessity of employing the means which Providence had placed in his hands, to procure justice for his friends and allies.

Warlike preparations are continued by the Northern powers.

M. Cazales, a French emigrant, who had been employed for some time in Lord Liverpool's office, who lately embarked at Dover for Calais, and was said to be the bearer of PACIFIC PROPOSITIONS from our ministry, has been prevented from landing by order of the minister of police.

Two Hamburg mails are due.

A mail from Lisbon and one from New-York, arrived since our last.

We are informed, that a convoy for the trade bound to the Elbe, will sail from Leith roads the first wind after the 5th instant, this day.

The convoy from Cork to the West Indies is not to sail till the 7th instant.

Arrived yesterday, Mary Brown, from Charleston.

The Phœnix, Brae, is arrived in the Clyde from New-York.

The Aurora, Seabury, from Charleston, is arrived in ditto.

FAIRS.

Commissariot of Glasgow.

		£			
Meal, per boll,		2	5	4	
Bear,	do.	2	3	5	1-2

Commissariot of Hamilton & Campsie.

		£		
Meal, per boll,		2	5	4
Bear,	do.	2	9	8

Archbishopric of Glasgow.

		£		
Meal, per boll,		2	6	4
Corn,	do.	1	10	8
Bear,	do.	2	6	9

HAMBURGH, February 14.

The Prussian minister, on the 13th of Feb. gave in another note to Lord Carysfort, in which his Prussian majesty expressed his astonishment that Britain should consider the connection entered into by the northern powers as a measure of hostility against herself, though its object is merely the protection of Neutral trade. The nate expatiates on the impracticability and necessity of the principles which from the basis of the northern convention, and enlarges on the arbitrary abuse of naval power.

The note concludes by declaring, that as Prussia had acceded to the northern convention, she would support it, agreeably to her engagements, and by expressing a hope, that the justice of his Britannic majesty would take off the embargo that had been laid on all Danish and Swedish ships, as otherwise, his Prussian majesty would be under the necessity of employing the means which Providence had placed in his hands to procure justice for his friends and allies.

KONINGSBERG, Feb. 9.

Our Gazette contains the following article:—

Courland, January 22—The preparations for war are continued in all the Russian ports with the greatest activity. His Imperial majesty takes every opportunity to testify his approbation of these officers who manifest the greatest attention and industry on this occasion. An army will be embarked which, in conjunction with others, and especially with a French army will endeavour to effect a landing in Ireland.

WESEL, February 17.

It is now certain in a great degree, that the Prussians mean to take possession of Hamburgh, Bremen and Hanover, and thus to exclude the British from all intercourse with the Continent. This measure is in conformity with the convention agreed upon between Prussia, Russia and France. The army of demarkation is to be considerably reinforced. The house of Orange, in consequence of arrangements made by the King of Prussia, is to find an indemnity in Germany.

EDINBURGH, March 2.

Yeſterday there were 330 bolls of Lothian Oat-Meal in Edinburgh Market, which ſold at 40s. and 41s. per boll. Beſt retail price per peck, 2s. 8 1-4d.; ſecond, 2s. 7 3-4d. There were alſo 130 bolls of Peaſe and Barley Meal, which ſold from 29s. to 31s. per boll.

PARIS, February 26.

The following are ſtated to be the political arrangements which will take place in conſequence of the Treaty of Luneville:—

In Italy, the King of Naples remains in ſtatu quo ante bellum, and in a given time, his majeſty is to ſhut his ports againſt the Britiſh.

The Pope becomes once more the Biſhop of Rome, and the centre of Catholicity, with an allowance of two millions annually. His Holineſs acknowledges the validity of the oath adminiſtered to the clergy of the republic —Prieſts to marry, and the ſyſtem of divorce to be acknowledged.

The King of Sardinia unites the Pope's dominions to his Iſland.

The infant Duke of Parma adds to his Duchy thoſe of Placentia, of Modena, of Tuſcany, and of Lucca, which is no longer to be a republic.

Liguria is to poſſeſs the Tortoneſe, the territory of Alexandria, of Monferrat, and part of the Artelan; the remainder of Piedmont belong in full ſovereignty to France, except Navarre and Vercell, which go to the Cisalpine republic.

The Gulph of Spezzia to be united to Tuſcany, and to be dependent on Parma.

The Grand Duke of Tuſcany has his indemnity in Germany.

Poland to be re-eſtabliſhed as ſhe ſtood previous to the ſecond partition; the Arch Duke Leopold, Palatine of Hungary is to be King of Poland.

The Duke of Modena to have the Briſgaw. *Cte. du Cabinet.*

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 16.

Syria and Egypt are now again become a theatre of war. The firſt diviſion of the Britiſh fleet is now arrived on the coaſt of Syria. Admiral Keith has notified to the captain Pacha that he had landed in the bay of Mannory with 50 tranſports, on board of which was general Abercromby. The other half of the expedition was immediately expected. The Britiſh ambaſſador here, lord Elgin, has received the ſame intelligence. Britiſh commiſſaries have been ſent to the principal trading places in the Levant, to procure proviſions for the Britiſh fleet; 5000 oxen, and great quantities of proviſions have been brough up at Smyrna. Conſiderable ſums of money have been remitted hither from Britain, to make ſimilar purchaſes.

It is ſaid here, that the French force in Egypt amounts to 13059 men, and that the number of their auxiliaries, which conſiſt of Copts, Arabs, and Mamelukes, may be eſtimated at 15000. In Salachich there is a garriſon of 2500 men, in Alexandria one of 1000, and in Cairo one of 2000. Various other poſts have different garriſons of 600, 300, or as low as 50 men.

The report that a mutiny had taken place in the month of November in the camp of the grand Vizier, and that he himſelf was in danger of his life, is unfounded. The report originated in the circumſtance that the troops of the Pacha of Tripoli, in Syria, who has the ſame name with the grand vizier, being diſſatisfied with him, drove him from his camp. The Ottoman Generaliſſimo, who was encamped at Jaffa, waiting the arrival of the Britiſh, has now depoſed the *Pacha*.

The preparations in the arſenal here ſtill continue, but it is ſaid that only a part of our naval force will join the Britiſh expedition againſt Egypt. Our government appears to be uncertain with reſpect to the meaſures it adopts on this occaſion, as Ruſſia views with diſſatisfaction the expedition of the Britiſh againſt Egypt.

Admiral Keith, it is aſſerted, has taken 4 French ſhips that were eſcaping from the harbour of Toulon, on board of which was citizen Tollien.

The Porte has laid an embargo on all the ſhips and property of of Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli, in the harbours of the Levant, becauſe theſe ſtates refuſe to declare war againſt France.

ANOTHER LETTER, SAME DATE.

To facilitate the landing of ths Britiſh in Syria in Egypt, the Porte has taken up all the foreign ſhips at Smyrna, Sniо, &c. to take on board troops and proviſions for the Britiſh. The Ruſſian ſhips alone have refuſed this ſervice.

The ambaſſador from Algiers has been put under arreſt becauſe Algiers has concluded a peace with France. The embargo laid on the ſhips and property of Algiers, Tunis, &c. &c. at Smyrna, and other ports, has cauſed a great ſenſation here.

There is a report here to day of a victory which the French have gained over the Britiſh on the coaſt of Syria or Egypt; but no official advice has been received of it.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 16.

The Swediſh admiral Cronſtedt is now arrived here, to confer concerning the naval preparations which are making in common between Sweden and Denmark, and the fortifications of the Iſland of Kween. On the Swediſh coaſts batteries are erecting at Helſingberg, and the Swediſh fleet will come to the Belts.

Fourteen of our ſhips of the line are almoſt ready, beſides the frigates; the ſailors are in part expected from Norway, and will paſs through Sweden.

It is ſaid his Swediſh majeſty will arrive here this day under the title of Count Von Haga.

BOSTON, March 28.

ADDRESS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Yeſterday the hon. Mr. Phillips, preſident of the Senate, and the hon. Mr. Robbins, Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, agreeably to appointment, proceeded to the houſe of John Adams, Eſq. to preſent to him the Addreſs of the Legiſlature of Maſſachuſetts. They were voluntarily accompanied by a number of the reſpectable gentlemen of Boſton, and the neighbourhood on horſeback and in carriages, exhibiting an extenſive cavalcade; and were received by Mr. Adams in the moſt cordial and affectionate manner.

THE ADDRESS

To JOHN ADAMS, Eſq.

At the moment, Sir, that you are deſcending from the exalted ſtation of the Firſt Magiſtrate of the American nation, to mingle with the maſs of your fellow citizens, the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts, your native ſtate, embrace the occaſion, to pour forth the free will offering of their ſincere thanks for the many important and arduous ſervices you have rendered your country.

In the performance of this act, the Legiſlature have but one heart, and that vibrates with affection, reſpect, and gratitude for your virtues, talents and patriotiſm.

We conceive it unneceſſary to detail the character of him, whoſe life, from earlieſt manhood, has been eminently devoted to the public good; this will be the delightful employment of the faithful and able hiſtorian.

Our poſterity will critically compare the illuſtrious characters, which have elevated the condition of man, and dignified civil ſociety, through the various ages of the world, and will with grateful effuſions and conſcious pride point to that of their beloved countryman.

The period of the adminiſtration of our general government, under the auſpices of *Waſhington* and *Adams*, will be conſidered as among the happieſt eras of time.

The example of their integrity poſſeſſes a moral and political value, which no calculation can reach, and will be juſtly eſtimated, as a ſtandard for future Preſidents of the United States.

We receive you, Sir, with open arms, eſteem and veneration; confidently hoping that you will poſſeſs undiſturbed thoſe bleſſings of domeſtic retirement, which great minds always appreciate and enjoy with dignity.

We devoutly ſupplicate *The Father of the Univerſe*, that you may realize, while you continue on earth, all the happineſs of which human nature is ſuſceptible; and when your courſe ſhall be finiſhed here, that your ſpirit may receive the tranſcendent rewards of *the Juſt*.

THE ANSWER.

To the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of Maſſachuſetts.

THE very reſpectful, affectionate and obliging addreſs, which has been preſented to me by the Preſident of the Senate and Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives by your order, has awakened all my ſenſibility, and demands my moſt grateful acknowledgments.

As the various teſtimonials of the approbation and affection of my fellow-citizens of Maſſachuſetts, which have been indulged to me from my earlieſt youth, have ever been eſteemed the choiceſt bleſſings of my life, ſo this final applauſe of the Legiſlature, ſo generouſly given, after the cloſe of the laſt ſcene, of the laſt act of my political drama, is more precious than any which preceded it. There is now no greater felicity remaining for me to hope or deſire, than to paſs the remainder of my day's in repoſe, in an undiſturbed participation of the common privileges of our fellow-citizens *under your protection*.

The ſatisfaction you have found in the adminiſtration of the general government from its commencement, is highly agreeable to me, and I ſincerely hope that twelve years to come will not be leſs proſperous or happy for our country.

With the utmoſt ſincerity I reciprocate your devout ſupplications for the happineſs of yourſelves, your families, conſtituents and poſterity.

JOHN ADAMS.

Quincy, March 26th, 1801.

The following is the ADDRESS of the Inhabitants of Warren county, (North Carolina,) to the Preſident of the United States:

TO THOMAS JEFFERSON,

Preſident of the United States,

THE inhabitants of the county of Warren, in the State of North Carolina, deeply impreſſed with the awful check the will of the people of the United States, juſt met with by the Houſe of Repreſentatives, do now feel themſelves in the height of exultation, from the public will being at laſt explicitly expreſſed, and in the utmoſt joyfulneſs of our hearts, congratulate you, Sir, on your election to the chief magiſtracy of our country. Our undiſſenting voices have long proclaimed our wiſhes, and our higheſt gratification is now ſatisfied by your appointment in the manner pointed out by our excellent conſtitution. That you may long live to fill the chief magiſtracy of our country, and by your wiſdom keep us clear of foreign influence as well as domeſtic action, which from your private as well as public character, we have no doubt will be the caſe, and that after this life, you finally join the Almighty Ruler of Worlds, in company with the heroes and patriots of your country, who have gone before you, is our ſincere wiſh.

Signed, in behalf of the citizens of Warren county, convened at Warrenton, on the fourth of March, 1801.

W. A. K. FALKENER,
SECRETARY.

THE PRESIDENT's ANSWER.

Waſhington, March 29, 1801.

SIR,

I tender my thankful acknowledgements to the inhabitants of Warren county, for their congratulations on my election to the Chief Magiſtracy of our country. I am duly ſenſible of the obligations impoſed on me by the public will, as well as by the choice made by the Houſe of Repreſentatives, in the manner pointed out by our excellent conſtitution, and no endeavours of mine ſhall be wanting to fulfil them.

Nothing is more important to the intereſts of our country, than the abſolute excluſion of every degree of foreign influence; and nothing more eſſential to its happineſs and permanence, than to diſarm all tendencies to faction, by juſtice and firmneſs.

To your kind ſupplications on my behalf to the Almighty Ruler of Worlds, permit me to add mine for your future welfare, and for the freedom and proſperity of our country to the lateſt ages. Accept for yourſelf and the inhabitants of Warren county, my high conſideration and reſpect.

TH. JEFFERSON.

Mr. W. A. K. Falkener,
Warrenton, N. C.